

TEXTILE BULLETIN

Vol. 52

MARCH 18, 1937

No. 3

IMPACT



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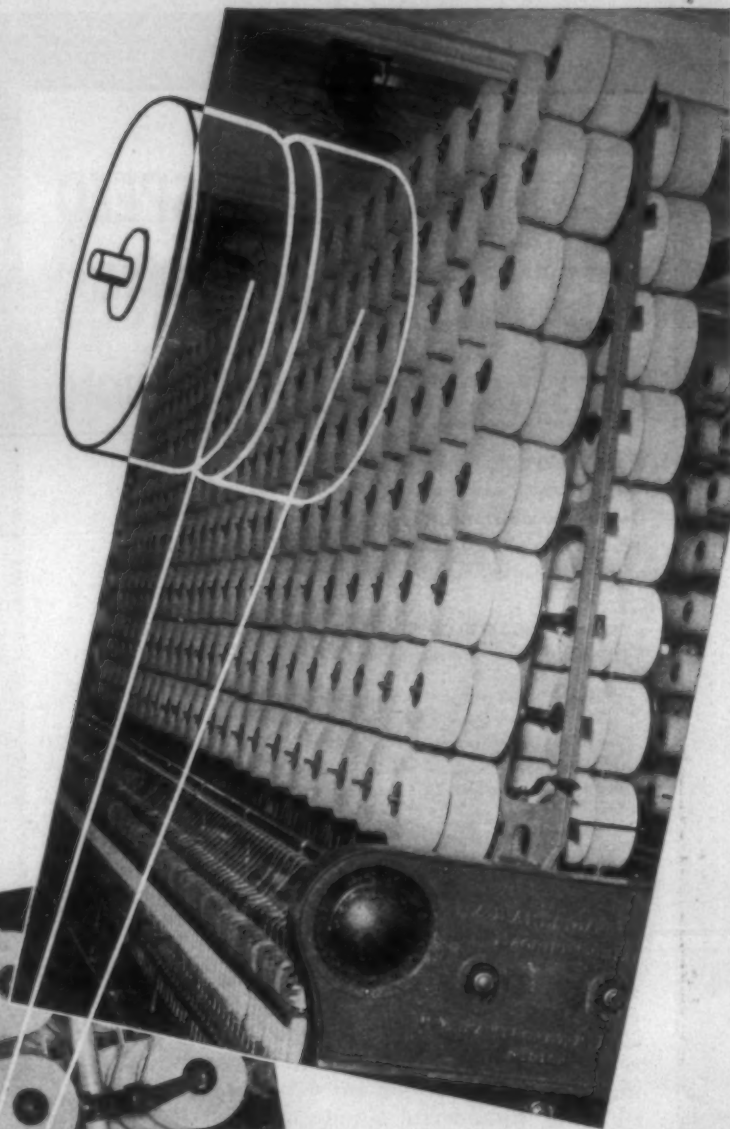
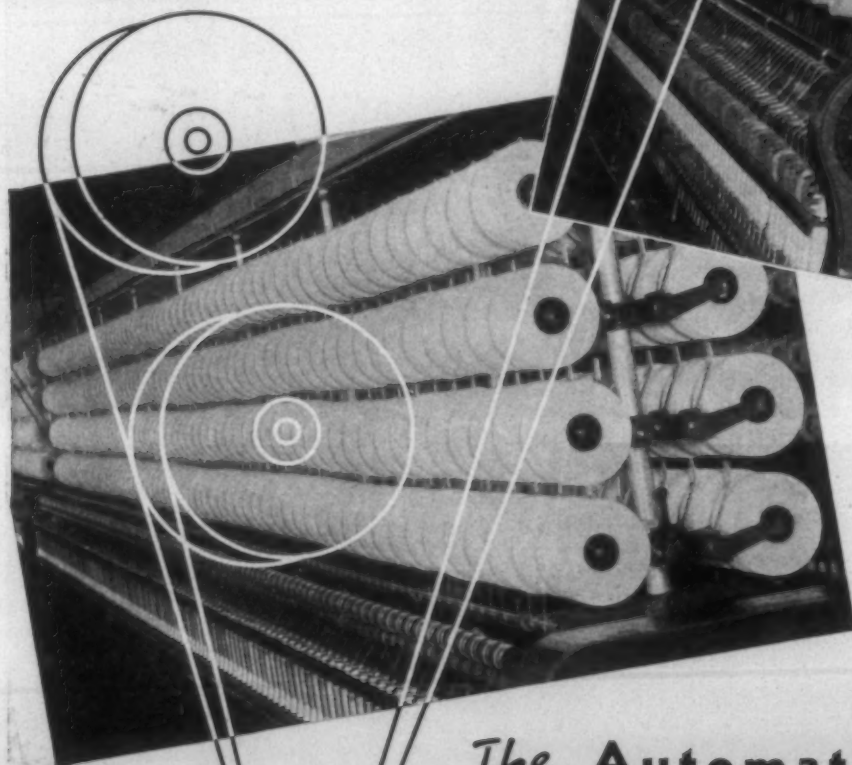
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● LEFT, Twisting fine yarn from cheeses, using ball bearing skewers.

● The Twister Creels shown here were designed by Barber-Colman Company for application to standard twisting frames.

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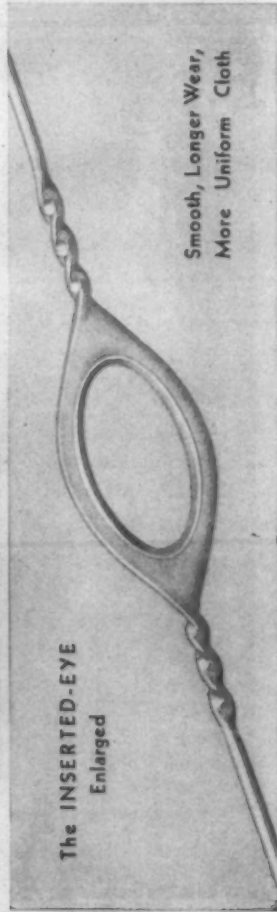
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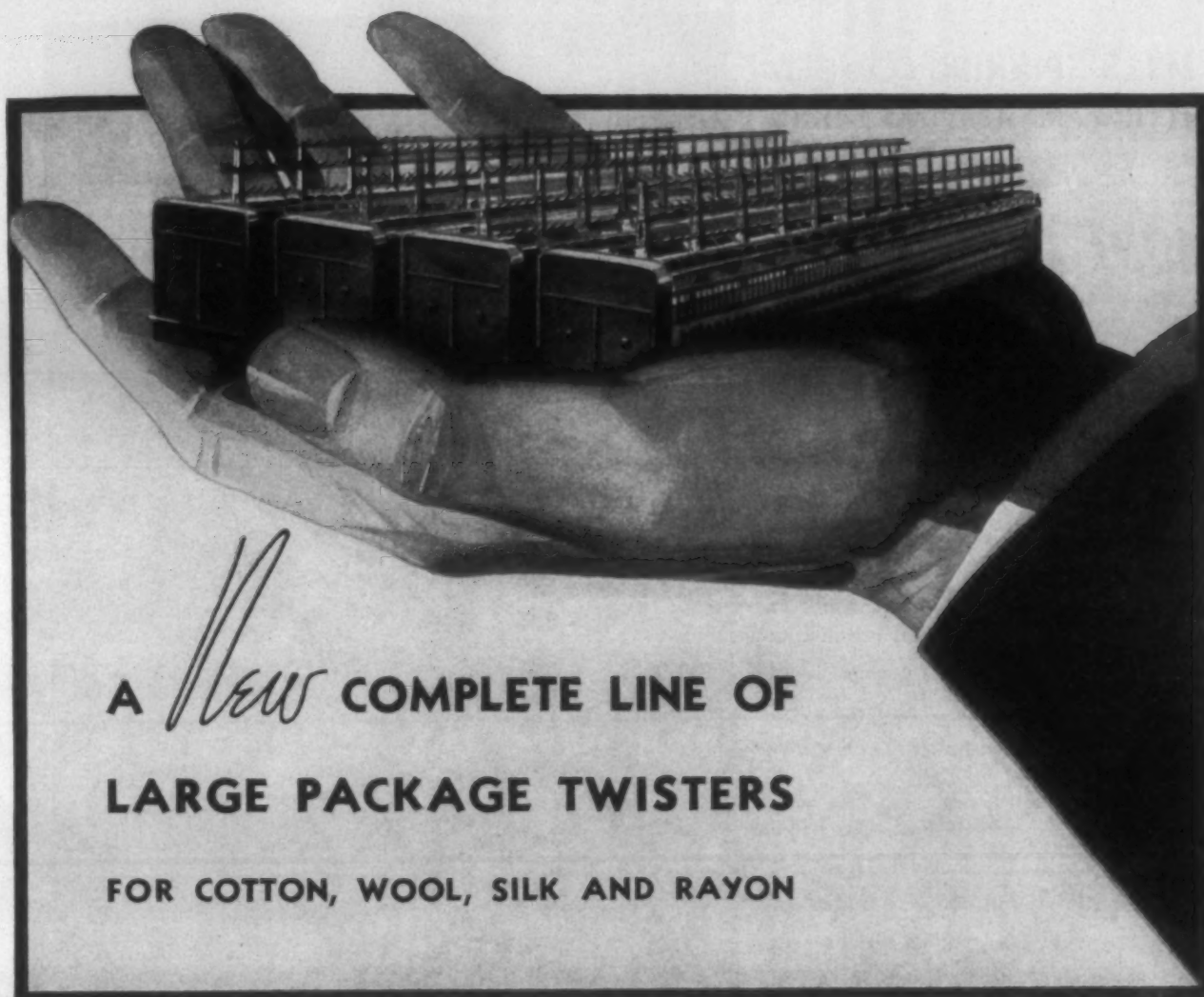
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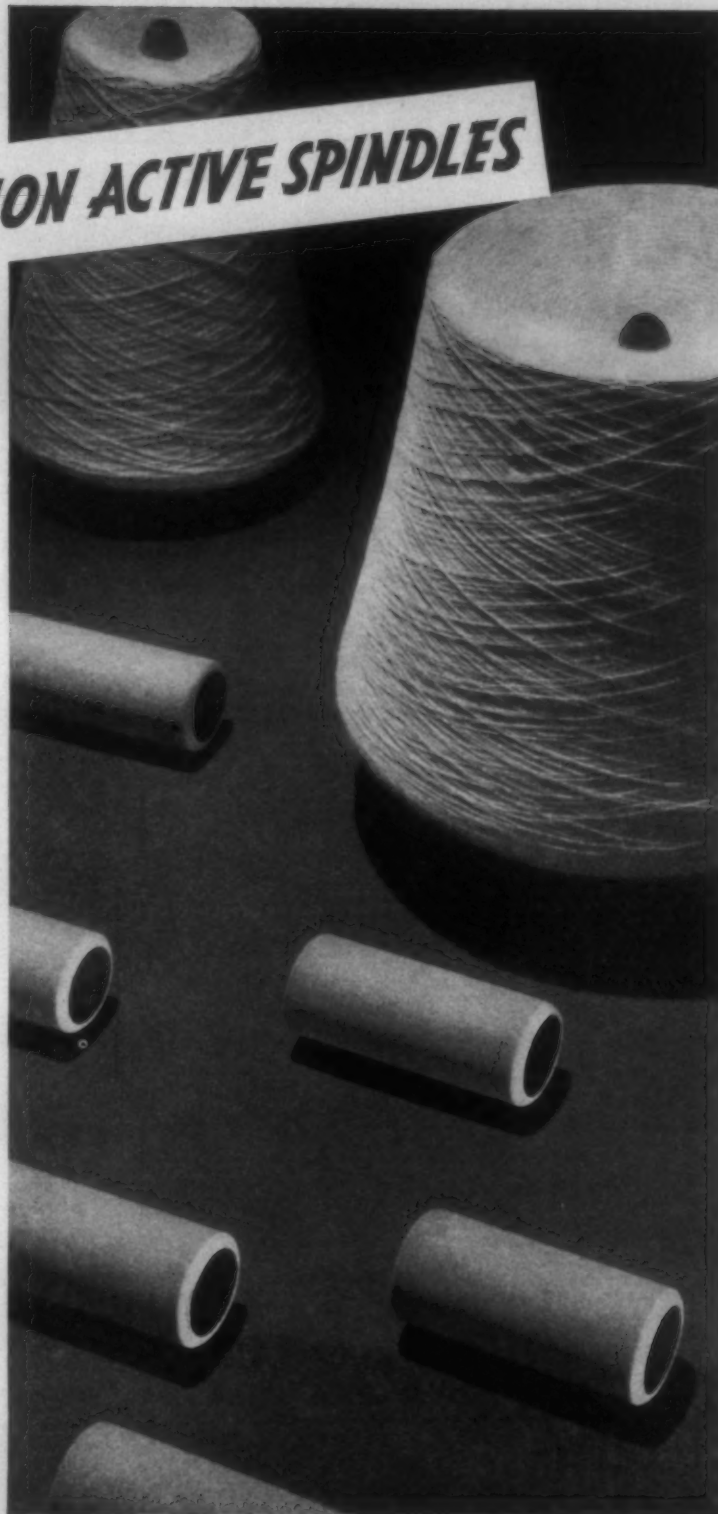
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Carding and Spinning Discussed at Georgia Meeting

THE 1937 Spring meeting of the Operating Executives of Georgia, held last Saturday in the Chemistry Building at the Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, Ga., was devoted to discussions on carding and spinning. General chairman V. J. Thompson, superintendent of Rushton Mills, Griffin, Ga., had charge of the meeting, which was one of the best attended in the history of the Association.

The carding discussion was led by R. A. Field, Jr., assistant superintendent of Newnan Cotton Mills, Newnan, Ga.; the discussion on spinning, by C. K. Cobb, of Canton Cotton Mills, Canton, Ga.

Preceding the discussions, Robert W. Philip, secretary of the Association, gave a report of his recent trip to Japan as a member of the American Textile Mission, and thanked members of the organization for gifts presented to himself and Mrs. Philip prior to his departure.

Elected to Executive Committee

George E. Glenn, of Lindale, Ga., and W. H. Gibson, of Martha Mills, Thomaston, Ga., were elected to membership on the Executive Committee to succeed Frank Asbury and Allen Jones respectively, whose terms have expired. Harry Purvis was reelected to succeed himself. Mr. Glenn and Mr. Purvis were elected for two years and Mr. Gibson for two and a half years. Under this plan, it will be necessary to elect only two directors at future meetings.

The discussions follow:

Discussion on Carding

(Led by Mr. R. A. Field, Jr., Asst. Superintendent Newnan Cotton Mills, Newnan, Ga.)

Mr. Petrea several years ago told a story and said that there was a negro preacher, who had just directed that the collection be taken up. The collection plate was passed and a father and his son were close up to the front, and when the collection plate came to him, he reached over and put half a dollar in the plate. After the plates were taken up, that was the only collection made, and the preacher said, "I can't live off of that collection, and support my family. I am afraid I will have to give up preaching." So he called the deacons forward, and asked them to pass the collection plate again. When the plates came back he looked them over, and the only collection was that same half a dollar, that

was still on the plate. He reached over for the plate, and this man, who had put in the half dollar, took his half a dollar out, and his son said to him, "Daddy, if you had put in more, you could have taken out more." That applies to us here. The more you put in, the more you can get out of this discussion. So let's try to get all we can out of the discussion by putting all we can into it.

Short Fiber

The first question is as follows:

"Please give a report on your estimate of the percentage of short fiber (up to $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch) after each process through spinning. If you have a stapling machine, the estimate will be more accurate. In giving this report, please state grade and staple of cotton."

In discussing that question what we are trying to determine is the margin of the fiber, that is broken, and where that occurs. When we answer that question, let's try to keep in mind the machine, that does it, if it is done. There are several names here to whom this question was assigned, and (after reading them) is there anyone who will make a report on this? How about you, Mr. Purvis?

Mr. Purvis: I don't think that I am in a position to give a very good answer to that because everything we have done is in an experimental stage. We do have one of these stapling machines, but it is a very delicate instrument and requires a lot of practice, and about all the work we have done with it has been experimental. We have no delicate scales, that are necessary to make a test of this kind. However, what we did find was interesting, and a fair beginning at any rate.

Starting with the raw cotton we estimated that the percentage of short fibre under $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch is about 8 per cent. On the intermediate, there was an increase in the percentage of short staple waste. Then on the card sliver the short staple drops away off. We think that is about five per cent. There is about four per cent taken out, and this about all goes to waste. Further analyzing the fly, we found that the fly contains 54 per cent staple under three eighths, and the strip around 25 per cent. The drawing shows a slight decrease, about one per cent. Then we ran into another obvious error on the slubbers and intermediates where it dropped around 1.8 and 1.2 per cent on slubbers and intermediates. This is not a finished test. However, what we have found is interesting.

Percentage of Fly

Questions: *What percentage of fly in the strip taken off?*

Mr. Purvis: 1.3 per cent.

Chairman Field: We will go to Question No. 2, which is as follows:

"When the new high draft roving frames are used, what should be the production of the cards per hour, the most suitable type of drawing (metallic, cork, or extra draft machine) and the approximate drafts at each process and hank roving to secure satisfactory results?"

We might hear from Mr. Yow.

Mr. Yow: I cannot answer what would be the best possible set-up. We just recently put them in, and made a number of tests on them. What we are using is a combination back line steel. We are using card sliver, running them through two processes of drawing.

Question: What is your coarse drawing, or do you mean finished drawing?

Mr. Yow: They are both the same. The drawing is running at 240 R.P.M., 1¼-inch roll.

Mr. Jones: We have a different set of drawing frames from what Mr. Yow has. We have card drawn up to 100. Our cotton is ⅞-inch.

Chairman Field: Has anyone any further questions? If not, we will pass to No. 3, which is as follows:

Power Transmission

"Which is best suited for driving fly frames, individual motor drives, or belt drive from counter shafts, and why?"

I think we are getting along pretty well. We have been on this discussion eight minutes, and we have gotten two questions out of the way. We might hear from Mr. Dunwoody on this third question.

Mr. Dunwoody: Not having had any experience with individual motor drive, I cannot tell you very much about it. I prefer the belt drive because with the motor down on the floor it collects a lot of lint and dust, and I think it best for the frame not to start up so suddenly. It might cause bad places in the roving. It would be more apt to work loose.

Mr. Duckett: We have three belts on the regular type pulley. We have not had any trouble with it at all, and been running it quite a while.

Chairman Field: How do you start the motor?

Mr. Duckett: Connect it with the switch.

Chairman Field: Do you think that you have a slip-page of your belt on the motor drive?

Mr. Duckett: I don't think so. One time the belt got a little bit slack, but we tightened that up, and, if it slips at all, it is in that groove. We have had satisfaction with it. One reason we like it is that it does away with all that overhead.

Chairman Field: That is quite an item, where you have got roving underneath it.

Question: Do you use chain drive or compound?

Mr. Duckett: No; regular gear.

Mr. Purvis: We have individual drive, but the frame is started up very easily.

Chairman Field: Do you use the chain drive or is it directly connected to the motor?

Mr. Purvis: Chain drive.

Question: Do you have any trouble with your clutches? or adjustment of clutches?

Mr. Purvis: We don't have any trouble. We have chain drive and belt drive. We have had a three-belt drive.

We have three-horse motors totally enclosed, extra wide size motors.

Question: Does anyone have Rockwood drive on fly frames? They don't seem to have.

A Member: I ran a frame with individual drive for quite a few months. I took the motor out. I would like very much to have every frame equipped. We work it all up and down the frame.

Chairman Field: Did you note any strain on the frame?

Answer: We did on the first motor. We had to start it off under motor, and it started just as well as with the overhead drive. You get the benefit from that, and you don't have to worry. You don't have shafting and all to look after. You eliminate all of that.

Chairman Field: Who has four-frame drive of fly frames?

A Member: All of our fly frames are driven by four-frame drives or two-frame drives. We have various results with that drive. We are using 5-horse-power motor on four-frame and 2-horse-power motor on 2-frame drive. That is about the most economical drive we can install. It has a low purchase cost, and the upkeep is negligible.

Chairman Field: Any further question on that? If not, we will pass to No. 4, which is as follows:

Bale Mixer Attachment

"What result do you get from the bale mixer attached to the bale breaker? Does this arrangement increase the breaking strength?"

I think it would be well for Mr. Jones to describe the machine to us. We might not all be thinking of the same machine. Will you describe it, Mr. Jones, and give us your result?

Mr. Jones: It is just a double apron bale breaker. It is full length. It is about the same as the other. It moves forward on the lower extended apron, and starts out on an inclined platform, and most of it is thrown back on the other apron in the opposite direction. It mixes with the other cotton. There is generally 200 to 250 pounds of cotton on at one time. I don't understand it very fully, as it has been running only a few weeks, but the pickers said that it is a whole lot better since it was put in. We dye a lot of cotton, and it is all cleaned before it is dyed. There was a 12-pound slab that got into this cotton, that was being cleaned for dyeing purposes. That 12-pound slab went in there, and it took about a half an hour for all of that 12 pounds of cotton to get out of there. Just putting 12 pounds of cotton in about 250 pounds it took about a half an hour for all that 12 pounds to get out of there, and I think it is an exceptionally good mixer.

Chairman Field: You said that 12 pounds was mixed in with approximately 250 pounds?

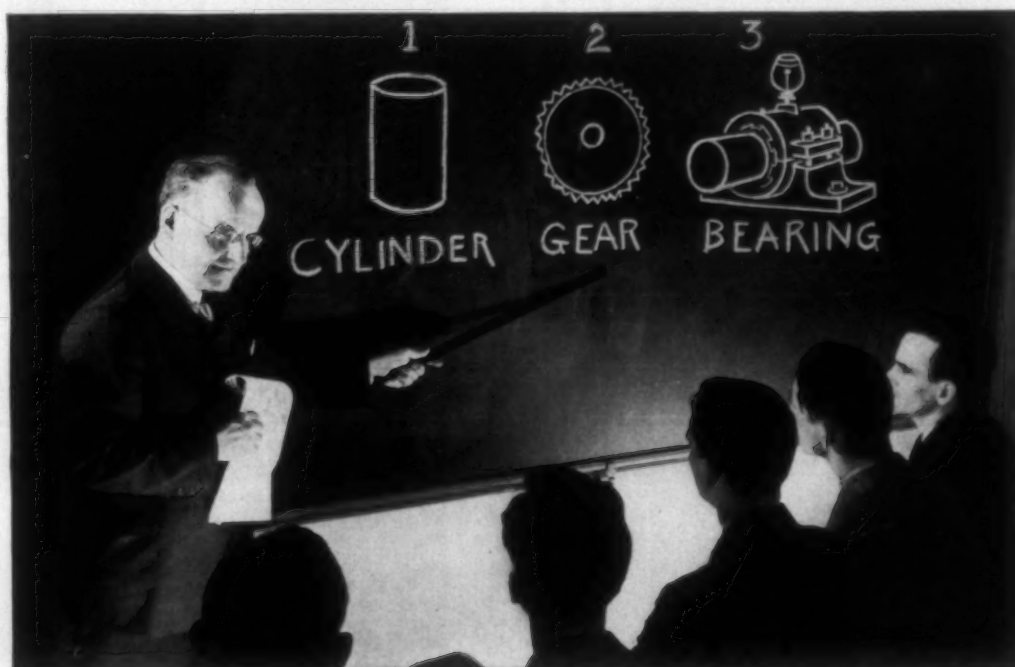
Mr. Jones: Yes sir, and I say that is a mighty good mixer.

Question: Does that increase breaking strength?

Mr. Jones: I don't know. I am sort of skeptical.

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There may be a slight increase in breaking strength, but before this gathering of gentlemen, experienced in all such things, I cannot say. I had rather not say.

Chairman Field: Has anybody else anything on that question?

Question: How would you compare 2-hopper feeders or 3-hopper feeders on an extended apron?

Chairman Field: When you blend cotton in that way, are you putting separate cotton in each of those hoppers or not?

Mr. Jones: All the same staple and grade of cotton going into the three hoppers.

Chairman Field: Would that give a better mix with three hoppers or not? Of course the cost of it would not be what three hoppers would?

Mr. Jones: I don't know. We have four lines. We put three or four of those to the apron. I don't know how it would affect it.

Chairman Field: You don't use any colored work at all?

Mr. Jones: No sir.

Chairman Field: But you put a little dyed cotton in there, and you will find out mighty quick what would happen.

A Member: This mixer claims to give you a better blending. I would like to know whether it really benefits in that way or not.

Chairman Field: One thing, that Mr. Jones said, you don't want to overlook. He said the spinner came down, and wanted to know what they had done to it. It had helped the running quite a bit. Mr. Jones, you don't have an answer to that on the question of breaking strength?

Mr. Jones: No. We do put in a good deal of compressed cotton, and that might affect what it would be on the breaking strength. I will say that I am very much pleased with it.

Setting of Trumpets

Chairman Field: We will pass to Question No. 5, which is as follows:

"What should be the relation in thousandths of an inch between the hole in the calender roll trumpet and the coiler head trumpet, and the distance from the trumpet to the bite of the roll on the coiler head, on card?"

The purpose of that was to condense the sliver so you would get more in your roving can. He was trying to raise his weight from, say, 12 pounds to 14 or 16 pounds by condensing sliver on his card. Have any of these gentlemen, whose names are on this list for this question, anything to add? If so, we would like to hear from some of them.

When the question was brought up, and it was taken up with the machine manufacturers, it seemed to be rather new with them, and they said that the trumpet should be approximately 5/32nds on the coiler head and 1/4 on the calender roll. Whether that was arrived at through trying to get more roving in the can or just through normal excess, that is another story.

The other thing that enters in there is whether you are running a 70-grain sliver on your cards or 40 or 50. It certainly don't look like the same setting of the trumpet would fit all of those weights. For our experience

I would like to say we had some old cards, and we were running 12 pounds. We put in some new cards, and I don't know why the weight went to 14 pounds, but it did with the same weight lap, same drawing. So this may be the answer to it.

Question: Was there any difference in time in doffing?

Chairman Field: I didn't notice any.

Mr. Sweeney: We find that the diameter of the trumpet on the calender roll is .312 of an inch, and the diameter of the trumpet on the coiler head is .165 of an inch. There is a relation of about two to one there. I have used the rule for determining the trumpet contents of sliver properly by taking the square root of the card sliver and multiplying that by .142. That gives you the proper position of that trumpet as .64 of an inch. I have used that for a good many years, and I find it works out pretty good. I am inclined to think it puts more sliver in the can.

Question: What was the weight of your sliver?

Mr. Sweeney: Fifty-five.

Chairman Field: Is there any comment on the distance from the trumpet to the bite of the roll on the coiler head?

A Member: Ours is around from 7/16ths inch to one-half inch.

Mr. Sweeney: I usually multiply on the first drawing by 1.18 and on the second by 1.15.

Blending Reserve

Chairman Field: We will go to Question No. 6, which is as follows:

"What type beater and what fan feeds are run on pickers using the blending reserve? Please state kind and number of blades on each beater, blow per inch on stock, and ounces per yard of lap."

In answering that don't overlook the kind and number of blades on the beater because that is what we are all after, and the variations in the lap apparent in each yard of yarn in this lap against that lap.

Can we hear from you on this, Mr. Sweeney?

Mr. Sweeney: I am sorry I have no information on that. We have no blending reserve.

Chairman Field: How about you, Mr. Purvis?

Mr. Purvis: I gave that information a while ago, all except the ounces per yard. That was 13 1/2. What is the object of this question? What are we trying to find out?

Chairman Field: I think from what was discussed last night that we are trying to find out some fellow, that has got a machine, such as described, and wants to know something about it. In other words, we want to know what it does, and whether it affects the evenness of the lap or not.

Mr. Purvis: With intermediate feeders?

Chairman Field: The blending reserve usually goes on one process picker?

Mr. Purvis: Yes. Without that reserve you might have a lap, that was all right for your work. With that reserve, you want to know what you will see.

In changing over we had a one-process picker, but we didn't have the blending reserve. When we put in the

(Continued on Page 15)

Air Conditioning in Textile Mills*

IN 1922, this Company made a contribution to the textile industry that was as spectacular as it was informative. This was an industrial motion picture showing standard cotton machine operations under normal factory conditions. Some exposures were made where favorable humidity was obtained. Another was made of the same operation—with humidifiers deliberately shut off.

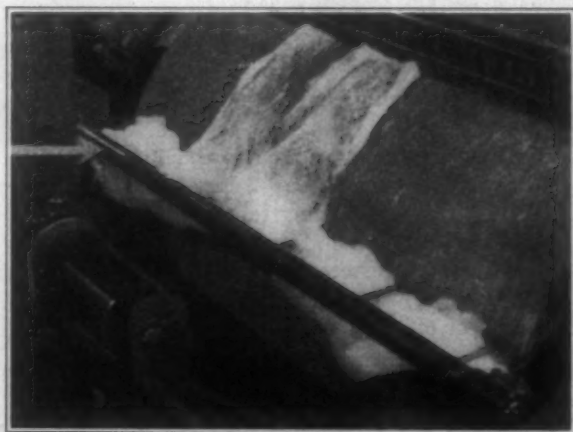
Thus it was possible to contrast the effect of adequate humidities with low humidities by the behavior of the material in process.

As many of the exposures were taken at close range and by slow motion, the machinery and the materials appear to be highly magnified. Projected at very slow speeds, the peculiar behavior of material, imperceptible to the unaided eye, disclosed important and interesting facts that up to that time could only have been conjectured, if indeed they were suspected.

While a poor substitute for the picture itself—the following pages attempt to summarize a few of the high spots.

Carding

Under dry conditions the card is started with difficulty and runs poorly because the cotton clings to the doffer, clogs the comb and refuses to run continuously from the comb to the calender, and thence to the coiler head. Frequently the web partially or wholly breaks down. If the card is allowed to continue to run, the waste ac-



Difficulties in starting the card in a dry atmosphere. Static electricity causes cotton to cling to the doffer and the doffer comb.

cumulating on the doffer is likely to injure the card clothing. Lint can be plainly seen floating about in the air which is literally permeated with it. This lint is deposited on all the machine surfaces, requiring frequent removal.

Under humid conditions static is absent. The cotton leaves the doffer without resistance. It is very easy to start the card. If partial breakage of the web acci-

dentally occurs, the strength of the remaining portion is sufficient to mend the whole. Should the web for any reason become wholly broken, the cotton does not stick to the doffer or comb but falls clear of it until pieced up, when it continues to run smoothly without breaking. Lint is no longer perceptible. The picture reproduced here serves to indicate to some extent the contrast in the behavior of the material.

Drawing

In the drawing operation dry conditions cause the sliver to pass from the draft rolls to the coiler head in a sheet which shows excessive tension with ragged, frayed edges and a cloudy, mottled appearance caused by relatively thick and thin spots. The fibre tends to cling to the draft rolls, resulting in accumulations which frequently stop the machine. It is quite evident that the material does not "take the draft" evenly—that there is irregular and excessive slippage.

Humid conditions relieve the tension because the material takes the draft properly and the web runs with a continuous, unbroken edge of uniform thickness and texture. Stoppage occurs only when it should, as when an end runs out or can becomes full.

Roving

The pictures clearly show how a dry atmosphere results in the production of uneven roving because of static electricity. Leaving the draft rolls, the roving approaching the flyer is seen to be "harsh." The fibre ends



Humidity sufficient to allay static electricity prevents any tendency for the cotton to cling to the doffer and comb, even when the sliver is not "pieced up."

bristle in all directions—indubitable evidence that they are carrying the static charge. As a result of static, single fibres and even considerable bunches of fibre are seen to leave the strand of roving approaching the flyer and to jump over to that part of the strand which is entering the arm.

The extent to which this jumping of the fibres takes place is astounding. It is perfectly plain that so long as

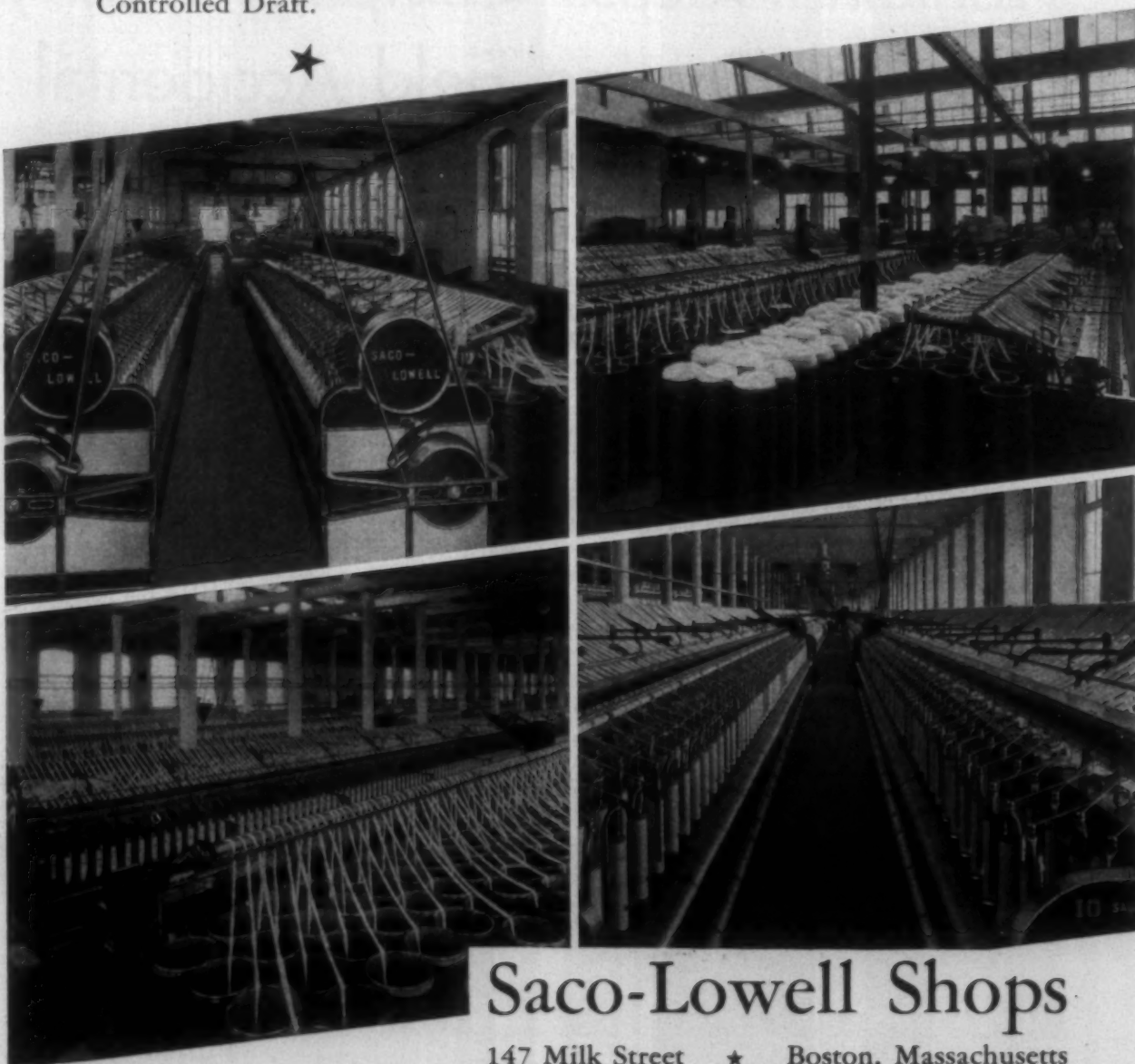
(Continued on Page 33)

*Report from Air Conditioning in Textile Mills by Albert W. Thompson, Vice-President of the Parks-Cramer Co. (1924).

Saco-Lowell CONTROLLED DRAFT ROVING is truly
"THE SHORT CUT to PROFITS"

In mills North and South, as well as foreign countries, where "Quality is Paramount" these improved Roving Frames have more than made good. No producer of yarns, whether on coarse, medium, or fine counts can afford to overlook this improvement in Card Room processes.

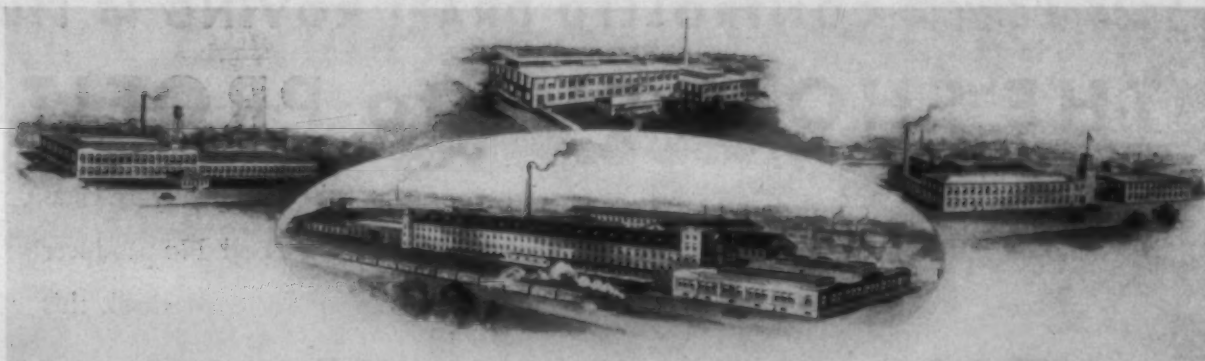
There is no investment in equipment which will pay larger or quicker returns. That is why the trend in roving is definitely toward Saco-Lowell Controlled Draft.



Saco-Lowell Shops

147 Milk Street ★ Boston, Massachusetts

SAVE • BY • MODERNIZING



Four Franklin Process plants for dyeing of cotton, worsted, jute, hemp, linen, and spun silk yarns. Total processing about 15,000,000 lbs. per year.

Franklin Process Company's Entry Into Job Dyeing Field Accidental

Now One Of The World's Largest Yarn Dyers

IF Robert Ripley knew the inside story of the Franklin Process Company, of Providence, R. I., he might consider it worth some sort of mention in one of his famous "Believe It or Not" cartoons. For though this company has today become perhaps the largest yarn dyeing concern in the world, strange as it may seem the men who organized it just a quarter of a century ago had no idea whatever of engaging in the yarn dyeing business.

And thereby, as some old-time spinner of tales might say, hangs a really interesting story.

Briefly, it was the original plan of the organizers of this company to build only dyeing machines for the coloring of cotton yarns by the then newly invented Franklin process of package dyeing. And it was for this purpose and no other that the company was formed in 1910, and that by dint of considerable effort its promoters raised the necessary capital to manufacture these machines on a

commercial basis. The plant was located in Providence, and in due course of time the new Franklin Process dyeing machines were announced to the industry through the advertising and editorial pages of the textile papers.

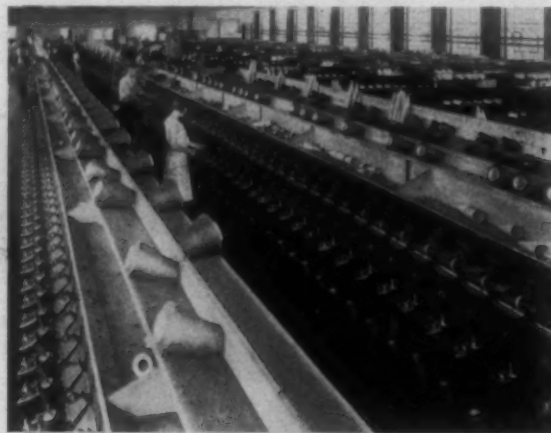
It was soon learned, however, that while the textile industry was greatly interested in this new machine, before investing their money prospective buyers first of all required sample dyeings as a demonstration of the efficiency of the equipment. Thus, proceeding on the theory that the proof of the pudding lies in the eating thereof, the Franklin Process Company began to take care of such inquiries by providing its prospective customers with sample dyeings.

But right here a complication arose that had been entirely unforeseen by the officials of the new company. For so successful did these sample dyeings prove that

(Continued on Page 38)



Experimental Laboratory in Chattanooga



Rewinding from Franklin packages to cones in Chattanooga plant

Carding and Spinning Discussed at Georgia Meeting

(Continued from Page 11)

blending reserve, it helped our evenness quite a bit. We might have gotten the same thing with the intermediate feeders.

350 is the speed of the first beater, 975 of the middle blade beater and 1025 on the front beater. On this beater in reserve it is 312. That is a 6-blade beater.

Question: Do you have anything on the evenness of the lap?

Mr. Purvis: The variation from the heaviest to the lightest place in the entire lap averages from one-half ounce per yard to three quarters of an ounce per yard. The weight of the lap is $13\frac{1}{2}$ ounces. If there is a standard speed for that beater, I would like to find out who has that.

Question: After putting on this blending reserve does it reduce the speed of it any?

Mr. Purvis: No change.

Mr. Harvey: I cannot see how the beater speed would have anything to do with it. I cannot see where the speed would have anything to do with it.

Chairman Field: It would help on the evenness of it, would it not?

Mr. Harvey: If you have uniformity of beater speed, I don't see how it would have anything to do with it.

Question: In using this reserve does that operate when your cotton runs low in your hopper? Is that

what your reserve is for—to give you a more even lap?

Mr. Purvis: It gives us a reserve, and automatically knocks on and off as the position of the cotton varies in this box. It works with a magnetic switch. When this operates, everything from there on back stops.

Question: It takes care of the likelihood of the hopper running low?

Mr. Purvis: Yes.

Chairman Field: Mr. Jones here at the School of Technology has one on his picker here at the School. It might be well enough to go by there and look at it, when you get out this morning.

Roll Speed and Lap Up

Let's go to Question No. 7, which is as follows:

"What is the best front roll speed on cork roll drawing frames? If the ends lap up on the front roll, what can be done to prevent this condition?"

Is Mr. Belton or any of his men here? Apparently not.

A Member: We have no cork roll drawing frames.

Mr. Allen Jones: Some of the fellows criticized me pretty severely last night because I asked what is the best way to prevent ends lapping up on cork rolls? We tried everything in the world. We installed synthetic rubber rolls just on the front line, and it stopped the lapping up. We ran about 82 per cent production on our drawing. That was pretty good. We did think that we had something to keep it from lapping up. As far as speed is concerned, it was about 110 feet a minute.

(Continued on Page 18)

WHEN YOU GO TO THE GREENVILLE SHOW

... be sure to call at our BOOTH NO. 119

An interesting exhibit has been prepared for your inspection, but even more important is the fact that we want to renew old friendships or make your acquaintance, as the case may be.

CHARLOTTE

GREENVILLE

ATLANTA

DALLAS

Ashworth
PIONEERS IN
CARD CLOTHING

ASHWORTH BROS., INC.
Woolen Div.: AMERICAN CARD CLOTHING CO.

Factories in Fall River, Worcester, and Philadelphia
Sales Offices and Repair Shops in Charlotte, Atlanta and Greenville
Southwestern Representative: Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Texas

PRODUCTS AND SERVICES: Card Clothing for Cotton, Wool, Worsted, Silk and Asbestos
Cards and for All Types of Napping Machinery • • Brusher Clothing and Card
Clothing for Special Purposes • • Lickerin Wire and Garnet Wire • • Sole Dis-
tributors for Platt's Metallic Wire • • Lickerins and Top Flats Reclathed at All Plants

C & K P R E S

Six interesting new looms. Selected because of their newness and their importance to the Southern market. Five are of the C type and one is an S3 Shuttle Changer.

C4

Convertible Loom

68", 25 harness dobby, 4 x 1 box bobbin changer or 4 x 4 box non-automatic.

Running bobbin $8\frac{3}{4}" \times 1\frac{1}{4}"$
—can be made to take $1\frac{3}{8}"$.

Weaving Upholstery Material

Two ply 20's cotton warp.
2.50 hank roving with two ply 30's twist for filling.
Speed—143 picks per minute.

C4

Bedsread Loom

98", 20 harness, $\frac{15}{8}"$ gauge dobby, 4 x 1 box bobbin changer.

Running bobbin $8\frac{3}{4}" \times 1\frac{3}{8}"$.

Weaving Cotton Bedsread

Two ply 20's warp and filling.
Speed—121 picks per minute.

C5

Cotton Suiting Loom

46", 20 harness dobby, 4 x 1 box bobbin changer.
Running bobbin $8\frac{3}{4}" \times 1\frac{3}{8}"$.

Weaving Pants Cloth or Suiting

Two ply 20's warp.
Single 16's filling.
Speed—162 picks per minute.

CROMPTON & KNOWLES

ALLENTOWN, PA. PHILADELPHIA, PA. CHARLOTTE, N. CAR.

SENTS:

Descriptions will be found below. A cordial
welcome awaits you in Booth 126 at the

SOUTHERN TEXTILE SHOW

GREENVILLE, S. C. - - - APRIL 5 TO 10

C3

Terry Towel Loom

40", 16 harness dobby, 4 x 1
box bobbin changer.

Running bobbin $8\frac{3}{4}" \times 1\frac{3}{8}"$.

Weaving Terry Toweling

Two ply 20's and two ply 30's
warp.

Single 16's filling.

Speed—172 picks per minute.

C3

Huck Towel Loom

33", 16 harness dobby, 2 x 1
box bobbin changer.

Running bobbin $8\frac{3}{4}" \times 1\frac{5}{8}"$.

Weaving Huck Toweling

Single 16's warp.

Single 14's filling.

Speed—182 picks per minute.

S3

Under Cam Loom Flat Cap

52", 6 harness, 2 x 1 box
shuttle changer.

Running shuttle $16\frac{1}{2}" \times 1\frac{15}{16}"$
 $\times 1\frac{1}{4}" \times 1\frac{1}{16}"$.

Weaving Acetate Canton Crepe

150 Denier Acetate Warp

150 Denier Viscose Filling

Speed—152 picks per minute.

1

3"

minute.

S

R.

LOOM WORKS

* WORCESTER *
MASSACHUSETTS

CROMPTON & KNOWLES JACQUARD & SUPPLY CO., PAWTUCKET, R. I.

Carding and Spinning Discussed at Georgia Meeting

(Continued from Page 15)

We also found another thing, and that was increasing the size of the top roll. As I say, we tried everything to prevent this lapping up.

Question: Do they have much trouble with eyebrowing on your Koroseal? Don't you fellows at Martha have that Koroseal on your drawing?

Answer: We have Koroseal on the front two. They are running 240 R.P.M., 1¼-inch roll, part of them with stationery clearance. We have trouble, particularly on revolving clearance.

Question: You don't have any trouble with eyebrows?

Answer: No.

Question: Did you have any noticeable amount of waste from the rolls more than you had when you had metallic rolls?

Answer: No; I can't say that we have. Possibly a little more, but hardly noticeable.

Question: With your combination do your bottom rolls on your drawing keep any cleaner? Metal running in there every once and a while might have some effect, and I was wondering if this would keep that wiped out.

A Member: The main benefit we get from the Koroseal is that it increases the evenness considerably. It shows up a whole lot better.

Chairman Field: In comparing it with cork is it softer? When you mash down on your fluted roll, it leaves the imprint of the flute. Is it true on the Koroseal too?

Answer: During the week-end it will, but ordinarily it will not.

Chairman Field: What is the life of the Koroseal?

Answer: We have never worn any out yet. We have been running them a little over a year.

Chairman Field: Which is the worst to lap up?

Answer: I can't see any difference.

A Member: We had cork before we put the Koroseal on. It does not lap up as much as the cork.

Mr. Bone: We ran a test, and we found the new rolls were just as good as cork, just as good in every way.

Chairman Field: You put on new rolls?

Answer: The only thing we got out of them was about 20 per cent less production.

Question: Did you go into it far enough to know the reason for two metallic back rolls?

Answer: We tried them both ways. Either of them is better than steel. Our test showed so far some indication that Koroseal will work better. Because of the back two lines you have a better grip. We have not decided which is the better combination, but either one of them is far superior to the steel.

Mr. Steel: We do have that lapping up proposition, and we are not getting production as we should. Could anyone tell us if we should varnish them or what?

Chairman Field: Does buffing help any of you?

Mr. Steel: Do you do buffing or something else? Another thing we have. There is a spongy surface or something, and that is what we figured was doing the lapping up. If we could overcome that, possibly we

would not have any lapping up. We don't have any eyebrows, but it continues to back up once in a while.

Chairman Field: Mr. Asbury, in making cork rolls on drawing and cork rolls on roving frames, is the same density of cork used? Some that have expanded roving frames do not have any effect of lapping up, but on that drawing it seems to be prevalent.

Mr. Asbury: The same thing.

Question: I would like to ask if the weather conditions outside affect that lapping up?

Mr. Steel: I don't know that it does. I would like to say that I am not particularly kicking, but it is simply cutting down the production, and we have just a little lapping up, as well. (Laughter).

Weights on Feeders

Chairman Field: Let's go to Question No. 8, which is as follows:

"Would it be advisable to run roving of different colors through the card room without keeping weights on the feeders? If so, how and where should the weights be kept?"

Maybe we might hear from Mr. Dunwoody on that.

Mr. Dunwoody: We try to make the roving going in as near right as we can. We find some, that is too heavy or too light. We test all we want to have on that particular frame, and see that one is right. Then we take the roving to the spinning room and regulate the weights.

Chairman Field: I think that is the orthodox way of taking care of things. Mr. Allen Jones shot a bomb-shell into the works on it. We would like to listen to that again.

Mr. Allen Jones: I have always contended that the only way to regulate the weight and color is in the picker room. If your dyer will dye all of it the same way, you can establish a definite standard weight of picker lap running 45 pounds on ordinary white cotton, and others from experience. The secret of good dyeing is to look after two things. One is to match the shade and the other is the weight. It is not right to put extra twist in it. If you dye it right, it will be all right. We store a lot of colored cotton, and of course some of it dries out.

Chairman Field: You don't do any adjusting in the card room?

Mr. Allen Jones: No sir; it is all in the spinning. We weigh out drawing about once a month just to see about the regularity.

Chairman Field: What does your spinning vary from day to day? Is there any noticeable variations?

Answer: Not particularly noticeable.

Question: On your pickers what system do you use to take care of your moisture?

Mr. Allen Jones: You should run, as we have, several hundred tests under the conditions, that exist in your picker room. I am right on the river, and my variation in moisture might be entirely different from that of anybody else, who happens to be up on dry land. We run several hundred tests from time to time.

Chairman Field: I think that closes our discussion on Carding.

I appreciate very much your attention. (Applause).

General Chairman Thompson: We will now take up

(Continued on Page 31)

BASE YOUR DECISION ON *performance*

When contemplating a change of your present Roving or Spinning Frames, or the addition of new Frames, consider performance before making a decision on which system you will purchase.

Roving and Spinning Frames equipped by Whitin for better drafting will produce consistently more even roving, stronger and more even and smoother yarns, with less ends down, less waste and at a lower unit cost for cleaning.

Every mill test we have made during the period of greatest demand for such equipment since long draft was developed has borne out this statement.

It is pleasing to us to know that we have not lost a single order based on tests made between competing systems, so far as we can determine, over the last year and a half.

You are safe in basing your final decision on the performance record of the Whitin-Casablanco Systems, for Roving and Spinning Frames.

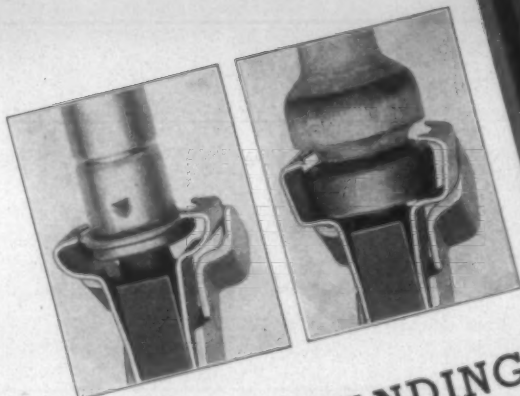
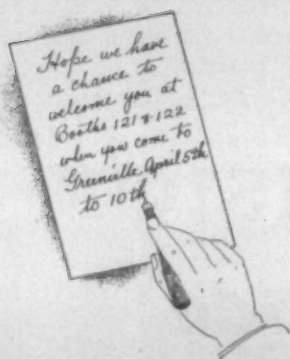
BUY ON *performance*

WHITIN MACHINE WORKS

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

WHITINSVILLE, MASS.

ATLANTA, GA.



The EXPANDING EAR CLIP CATCH

... for fibre shuttles expands automatically, completely protects the base of metal tubes or wooden bobbins from mars, twisting or any injury, and prevents all play. These shuttles also include combination threader for rayons or crepes.

AUTOMATIC SHUTTLES

... with cast iron eyes, brass eyes and special tension eyes are precision made. Most mills weaving rayon, after thorough tests on all types of tension eyes, have now standardized on the improved model of the original Watson-Williams center tension eye.

Southern Representatives
D. C. Ragan, Box 1126, High Point,
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Greenville, S. C.



**WATSON-
WILLIAMS
MFG. CO.**
MILLBURY, MASS.

Mercerizers List Expected Advances

Philadelphia, Pa.—The cotton yarn mercerizers made known advances in their quotations, effective immediately on all two-ply combed peeler yarns on cones, from 20s to 120s, inclusive: 20-2, 54 cents; 20-2, 58 cents; 36-2, 51 cents; 40-2, 64 cents; 50-2, 71 cents; 60-2, 79 cents; 70-2, 91 cents; 80-2, \$1.04; 90-2, 1.23; 100-2, \$1.38; 120-2, \$1.84.

This is an advance of 3 to 6 cents a pound above the list which has been in effect since December 21, 1936, on mercerized yarn.

American Cyanamid Acquires Business of H. A. Metz & Co.

The American Cyanide & Chemical Corporation announces the acquisition of the business of H. A. Metz & Co., Inc., of Newark, N. J., as of March 1, 1937. The business of H. A. Metz & Co., Inc. will be consolidated with that of the American Cyanamid & Chemical Corporation and operated in the latter name.

H. A. Metz & Co., Inc. have been prominent in the manufacture and distribution of textile and tanning chemicals and specialties. These will be manufactured and distributed as in the past with the added facilities of the American Cyanamid & Chemical Corporation as to research, development and distribution.

Clemson College Asks For New Textile Building

President Sikes and Dean Willis of Clemson College appeared recently before the House Committee on Education with the request for a new and larger textile plant. The present plant is said to be old and definitely outgrown and outmoded. The figures presented showed that South Carolina has more active spindles and looms than any other state; that the value of the output of the mills is more than that of the farms in South Carolina; that 85 per cent of those gainfully employed in industry are in textiles; and that the pay roll of the mills is approximately \$60,000,000 annually. In the last ten years Clemson Textile School has grown in enrollment from 65 to 292 students. All the graduates during that period have been placed, and the School has received twice as many additional calls for its graduates as it has had men to fill them. Textiles in South Carolina is a field that keeps its men in South Carolina for there are more than enough positions to provide places for twice as large a graduating class as the School now has. With an adequate building and equipment, an enrollment of 500 students by 1942 is confidently expected. Training, skill, and initiative are imperative if we are to meet Japanese competition, it was pointed out by Messrs Dikes and Willis. The present building was the first textile school building erected in the South and the first one connected with a college. D. A. Tompkins sponsored it forty years ago.

When the State of South Carolina makes this much needed textile building possible, Clemson College is confident of securing \$75,000 in donations or the equivalent of that sum in equipment.



Come to the Greenville Textile Show
and See the

Progress We Have Made

in 2 Years in Building

Better Draper Looms

also

Improved Shuttles and Bobbins
and Spindles

DRAPER CORPORATION

Personal News

J. A. Goodman, chairman of the board of Real Silk Hosiery Mills, Inc., has resigned effective March 25.

L. L. Goodman, treasurer of Real Silk Hosiery Mills, Inc., has resigned effective March 25.

P. B. Batchelor has been promoted from second hand to overseer night carding, Imperial Cotton Mills, Eatonton, Ga.

Robert Melton has been promoted from oiler and fixer to second hand carding day, Imperial Cotton Mills, Eatonton, Ga.

Leon P. Brick, for 12 years special field representative of the Onyx Oil & Chemical Co., Jersey City, N. J., has been appointed Assistant General Sales Manager.

Lewis N. Peeler, formerly night overseer spinning at Marlboro Cotton Mills, Bennettsville, S. C. has accepted a position at the Jennings Cotton Mill, Lumberton, N. C.

P. L. Piercy, formerly associated with the Firestone Cotton Mills of Gastonia, has gone to Spartanburg, S. C., where he has become superintendent of the spinning, spooling and warping division of the Saxon Mills, second shift.

G. E. Repass has resigned as superintendent of the Alabama Mills Co., Jasper, Ala., and has become associated with the H. & B. American Machine Co. of Providence, R. I., in the experimental division.

E. C. Lee, of the Flint River Cotton Mill, Albany, Ga., has completed an I. C. S. course on Cotton, Carding and Spinning. Mr. Lee has been connected with the Spinning Dept. at the Flint River Mill for the past three years.

J. L. Rheinhardt has resigned as superintendent of the Jennings Cotton Mill, Lumberton, N. C.

Russell H. Leonard, head of the Pepperell Manufacturing Co., visited W. J. Vereen, vice president and treasurer of the Moultrie Cotton Mills, Moultrie. Mr. Leonard was on his way to Boston, Mass., from Palm Beach, Fla., where he has been for some time.

George M. Cunningham, of the technical sales division of the National Oil Products Company, of Harrison, N. J., has been transferred to the San Francisco Office, Charles P. Gulick, president of the company, has announced. Mr. Cunningham will take his new post on April 1.

Pioneer Finisher Observes 82nd Year

W. R. Odell, president of Kerr Bleaching & Finishing Works, Concord, N. C., celebrated his 82nd birthday recently. Mr. Odell has been engaged in the cotton textile business for the past 60 years.



W. R. Odell

With his father, the late Capt. J. M. Odell, who was the first president of Cannon Mills, he organized in 1877 at Concord one of the first few cotton mills in North Carolina. The Kerr Bleaching & Finishing Works at Concord was the first plant in the South to engage in job finishing for the trade. Mr. Odell is also president of the J. M. Odell Manufacturing Co., Pittsboro, N. C., and he was active in the organization of a cotton mill at

Nashville, Tenn., now owned by the Wertham Bag Co.

Mr. Odell is one of the oldest living graduates of Duke University. He was a member of the Class of 1875 and has been a member of the board of trustees of Duke since 1889. He has been active in educational activities and for the past 25 years has been chairman of Cabarrus County Board of Education. He is also a member of the book committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

North Carolina New Child Labor Law

Raleigh, March 16.—The Senate concurred tonight in House amendments to the McKee child labor bill, enacting the measure into law.

The statute, which does not apply to children employed in the home or on farms, provides that children under 16 years of age, desiring to work, must obtain permission from the State Department of Labor. Twelve-year-old boys will be allowed to deliver newspapers and magazines under certain restrictions, and 14-year-olds will be allowed to hold non-industrial jobs.

No one under 16 years of age may be employed more than 40 hours a week, and children under 18 are banned from certain "hazardous" occupations.

CLINTON STARCHES

FOR ALL TEXTILE PURPOSES

Manufactured by

Clinton Company

CLINTON, IOWA

QUALITY

SERVICE

Affecting

We always bring the finished uniform to check sizes with your operatives.

the morale of your operatives greatly, buyers tremendously and your profits. ON-DUTY uniforms are sold to you at wholesale—\$1.25 each—for resale to your girls. We'll gladly tell you more about them.

ON-DUTY CLOTHES

ASHEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA

HAS YOUR MILL
RECEIVED THIS SERVICE ?

This modern size check-up will lower your weave room costs

Mills from Maine to Georgia have taken advantage of this unique service offered by Houghton in the form of a Warp Size Check-up Test. This test has revealed to mill owners and operators many possible improvements in warp sizing methods. By adopting the procedure and products recommended they have placed their stamp of approval on this type of analysis.

enced less operator fatigue, greater mill production and lower costs in slashing and weaving.

Let Houghton Textile Research help you. Fill in the coupon below and send it to us.

E. F. HOUGHTON & CO.

240 W. Somerset Street
Philadelphia, Pa.



The use of Houghton's Warp Sizing Products has resulted in increased breaking strength, fewer loom stops, and increased production for many, many mill operators and owners. They have experi-

How can I obtain a Size Check-up Test?

NAME..... TITLE.....
COMPANY.....
ADDRESS.....
CITY..... STATE.....

HOUGHTON'S WARP SIZING PRODUCTS



Problem PAGE

Devoted to Practical Questions and Answers Submitted by Our Readers

Answer to Overseer

(Card Grinder's Duties)

Editor:

To my way of thinking "Overseer" has asked a question that a great many will be glad to see discussed. I for one, hope that there will be many carders and superintendents to join in this question and give the rest of us the benefit of their ideas and experience.

First of all, an A-1 grinder should have a quiet and even disposition, doing his work without complaint or fault-finding in others with whom he must daily come in contact.

He should watch closely every part of his cards, not only the obvious and large things, but also the so called unimportant or very small things.

He should make all of his settings to the gauge that the overseer has instructed him to use on the different parts regardless of whether he thinks them right or wrong, understanding thoroughly that the overseer is responsible and not himself.

He should grind his cards as often as they become dull, no matter how often that might be, and after grinding a card be absolutely sure that he makes every setting exactly to instructions.

He should examine the web on each card daily, to see that it is even, with straight edges, and as free of neps as the grade of cotton used and the class of yarn being made will permit. He should note carefully that the web as it leaves the doffer is neither too slack or tight, but holds up well, with practically no draft between the doffer and calender rolls.

He should report to the overseer for instructions any card that he thinks should be reclothed, not waiting for the overseer to find such cards as he surely will if he is the efficient man that he should be.

He should watch the strippings from the cylinder, doffer and the flats, as well as the waste from under the card, to make sure that no good cotton is being lost. He should see to it, that all moving or working parts of the card are kept well oiled, but not so much as to cause it to run onto any of the clothing or stock going through.

There are a few other things that could be mentioned, but I will leave something for others to say.

"R. S. C."

What Is a Twiner

Editor:

I have recently heard of a machine called a "Twiner". Will you or some of your readers give me some information about this machine?

"Ply Yarn"

Overhauling Trouble

Editor:

While others are asking questions requiring mathematical solution, may I ask one wholly mechanical?

Recently, we finished overhauling all of our looms, and one of the very last to be worked on, a 90" sheeting loom, has given us no end of trouble in throwing out the shuttle, no matter what we do it will sometimes fly out.

Our looms have a batwing pick motion, offset drive and a front binder. I have gone over this loom myself and I find everything straight and even, such as reed to box back, race board to race plate. The reed is squared to the race board perfect.

This loom gave us no trouble before it was overhauled.

"Wings"

How Should Belts Be Cut?

Editor:

Is there any way to determine how much to cut off a belt when changing from large to small pulleys? We use a trial and error method and find that it takes a lot of time to get the belt fitted up just right. If there is a way to figure just the right amount to cut off I would sure like to know it.

"Supt."

Answer to Second Hand

(Folder Trouble)

Editor:

It so happens that I once had in my charge, a folder of the same make (Lowell) and about the same age, and I agree with you that they are good machines.

The one I had developed the same trouble as yours now has, and it had me guessing for several days because I could see nothing wrong, and it would operate nicely as long as I watched it.

Knowing that for every defect there is bound to be a cause, and as it was obvious that the fault was in some of the working parts which had to do with the holding of the cloth to the jaw, I started my investigation on these parts.

On each side, and underneath the table is an upright rod resting in bearings fastened to the framework of the machine. On these rods is a coiled spring and a collar. These springs are for the purpose of holding the table firmly up to the jaws. If the collar should slip, or the spring become weak from long usage, the table will not exert sufficient pressure to hold the cloth.

Loosen the collar and push it down half an inch or more, this will give the required tension to hold the cloth between the table and the jaws.

"W. J. H."

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MONTICELLO, GA.

Charlotte, N. C., Greenville, S. C., Johnson City, Tenn.

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TEXTILE BULLETIN

Member of

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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

Is There An Impending Crisis?

Is there an impending crisis about to arise in Southern industry, or is it only wishful talk by some labor leaders out of the South who hope to extend their realm of revolutionary tendencies southward?

There has always existed in the South a love for freedom and individual initiative excelled in no other section. Southerners have been termed individualists because of a desire for their inalienable rights as they see them.

Gradually, as the years pass, and as people and property have increased in numbers and values, legislation and various artificial restrictions have narrowed the field of freedom of man into closer areas in all sections.

In the new field of labor organization, termed the C. I. O., the leaders ask for body and soul of all of the people working in the textile industry. They want to be the sole-bargaining power over wages, hours and working conditions and all of this goes back to a central dictatorship of Lewis, Berry and Hillman.

This dictatorship wants mass action, mass thinking, mass principles of life and living, regardless of economic conditions and environmental necessities. The individual will have no right to sell his services and bargain for himself

or to say anything about the conditions under which he will work if the C. I. O. executes its plans.

The system works as effectively as that of Stalin, Hitler or Mussolini. John L. Lewis is a dictator in his every move and meaning. The worker in this union will be no more free to select his plan of life than a private in the army, and doubtless as soon as, or if the organization shall gain sufficient power, reprisals and punishments and fines and expulsions will be meted out to its members at the will of the dictator.

The C. I. O. is definitely and openly a step in the fascist plan. It may be well for Southern labor to pause before going far and study labor conditions in Germany and Italy and Russia before it makes its decision.

Labor leaders are often ruthless in their demands. Some workers in this present emotional state are thinking of a ruthless labor leader talking and dealing with an employer. This is a picture that may appeal to some but there is another side to this picture and that is the one which could happen when labor sells its body and soul to a mass group presided over by a dictator, who has spent his fury on employers and then turns his fury and frenzy and fanatical power upon his own subservient constituents to bless them and damn them as his mind may indicate.

Read the stories of Hitler and Mussolini and see what their subjects can read, what they can sing, how they can worship, how they can vote and how they walk always under the watchfulness of spies.

Freedom of speech, freedom of self-determination—all die under the fascist parade of Lewis and Hillman and Berry. Labor may not believe it—neither did the Reichstagers, the Russians and the Romans. A man's life is too sacred and too important to himself to place it completely in the hands of some unknown power or party.

No man ever became a drunkard in a day. It is a slow process but drunkenness finally arrives and holds men helplessly. This C. I. O. is a new idea in the United States. It is revolutionary. It is not a fight for wages and hours and improved labor conditions. This is only the dress up front to give it class and emotional appeal. The real fight, so mysteriously hidden in the background, is to secure the control of labor, to make it subservient to a system or a school of philosophy which will deprive individuals of power and make labor in the mass powerful only in executing the will of the dictator.

To use President Roosevelt's expression, there are not three horses hitched to this plow, i.e., the

legislative, the executive and the judicial, acting under a supreme constitution and codified law. This plow has only one horse hitched to it and it is the legislative, the executive and the judicial, all acting in one person without any supreme constitution, or codified laws of experience.

Surely Southern labor will think seriously what this movement means.

And again, there is no money to finance this program except that which the dictator says must be paid and will be paid by the members of the organization. Southern labor would be selling itself into slavery and then paying the leaders to control them.

We do not seek to intimidate labor or to oppose anything to which it is justly entitled. Labor should have a square deal, and must have one for permanent peace to abide.

This movement is mass psychology moving over the nation. It is an epidemic like flu or some other disease. It is contagious and infectious. One writer, in discussing Hitler and Mussolini, said that they never try to put over an idea except in the mass as the mass is effeminate—it is weak—it does not think—it is mobile and plastic and easily moulded into the mental pattern of the speaker who represents himself as the male, the he-man, the savior.

America is becoming mass minded, therefore, weak and susceptible to the clarion call of the furious and bold speaking leader.

This is an appeal to labor to stay out of the mass mind—the mob mind and keep reasoning faculties always open and active.

This problem is not something that can be settled today. It is a continuing proposition, unless labor allows itself to be submerged and then breaks down our great industrial and political structure. That will mean the end.

Labor in the South should go slow in making any change other than the natural evolving changes which progressive society demands.

An Interesting Silence

THE announcement that Clarence A. Dykestra of Cincinnati, Ohio, has been elected president of the University of Wisconsin brings to us close an incident which has amused us greatly.

When the Trustees of the University of Wisconsin announced that they had discharged Dr. Glenn Frank it was expected that a great cry would be raised by radical newspapers but very little was said and there was a definite reason for their silence.

Had a college president been fired by a Board of Trustees composed even in part by manufac-

turers and business men there would have been an outcry which would have lasted until now and the American Association of College Professors would have camped out in Wisconsin. It happened, however, that the Board of Trustees of the University of Wisconsin was composed of radicals, or so-called progressives, and was dominated by Gov. Phil LaFollette. Dr. Frank had supported Landon for president and had come to be regarded as a conservative.

When conservatives fire a radical college president or professor, no matter what justification they have for such action it becomes a national outrage but when a radical Board of Trustees fires a conservative college president there is no complaint.

As we have often said, the best assurance any college president or professor can have against the loss of his job is to espouse the cause of socialism, communism or atheism.

The American Association of College Professors and all the radical newspapers such as the Raleigh News and Observer will rally to his defense and, no matter how inefficient he may have been or inexcusable have been his deeds, will insist that he be retained.

When Dr. Glenn Frank was fired at the University of Wisconsin we watched the radical group and the radical newspapers open their mouths for a loud and prolonged wail and then slowly close those same mouths when they learned that he had been fired by a radical Board of Trustees.

It has been amusing.

Time to Beautify

WE recently sent a questionnaire to Southern textile mills and 511 mills out of a total of approximately 1300 in the South reported 60,455 employees cottages.

Upon that basis we estimate that there are approximately 100,000 mill owned homes in the villages of the cotton mills and knitting mills of the South.

Many of these mill houses have not had a coat of paint for five or more years and some of them now have the appearance of never having been painted, and, without paint, wood rots and houses deteriorate.

Now that mills are making profits, we look for a general movement to repair and paint mill houses and we also believe that many mills, this spring, will become interested in planting shrubbery around the mills and to some extent throughout the mill village. Spring is the proper time to paint and beautify.



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Mill News Items

EATONTON, GA.—One new Lane Conditioning Machine has recently been installed in the Imperial Cotton Mills, Eatonton, Ga.

NACOGDOCHES, TEX.—Citizens of Nacogdoches, are organizing a company to operate an overall factory. The company will have an authorized capitalization of \$20,000, according to reports.

GADSDEN, ALA.—The Dwight Manufacturing Co., operating cotton mills in Gadsden, announces a 5 per cent increase in wages of the approximately 2,000 employees, effective March 15. This marks the third pay boost received by Dwight Company operatives in recent months, it was pointed out.

SALISBURY, MD.—With orders on hand to keep the plant operating for the next five to six months at the Supreme Shirt Co., plans are going forward on an expansion program, it is announced. Seventy men and women are now on the pay roll at the newly established plant, and with the completed expansion program 150 would be added.

ROANOKE, VA.—Henry J. Tully, president, has announced that the New York manufacturing and sales firm bearing his name had purchased the lease, machinery and contracts of the Marshal Field & Co., knitting mill here, known as the Athena Knitting Mills.

Tulley said a new concern, Roanoke Mills, Inc., had been chartered with an authorized capitalization of \$200,000 to take over operations of the plant.

The plant has been closed for a short time pending closing the negotiations, which brought Luther H. Hodges, production manager of Marshal Field & Co., here.

Tully said officers of Roanoke Mills, Inc., would comprise himself as president; Harold G. Starrett, Chicago, vice president; Michael P. Tully, New York, treasurer; Joseph P. Boland, New York, secretary and Ralph R. Janes, Roanoke, assistant secretary.

Janes, also connected with the Carolina Cotton and Woolen Mills, a Marshal Field subsidiary, will be resident manager of the plant.

HARTSVILLE, S. C.—The Sonoco Products Company of Hartsville, filed a registration statement today in Washington with the Security and Exchange commission for 6,000 shares of 5 per cent cumulative preferred stock to be offered at \$100 per share.

The company expects to raise \$600,000 through this new financing which will be used, according to the registration statement, to pay for the cost of construction of a new plant building and for the purchase and installation of machinery and equipment therein for the housing of the Cone department and finishing processes at the plant property at Hartsville, S. C., and for the installation of paper machinery and addition to the plant building at the Garwood, N. J., plant of the company, all of which work is now in progress.

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WEEKLY
Journal
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Textile Bulletin**

**Offers You the Lowest Rates and the Largest
Circulation in the SOUTH**

Mill News Items

Corinth, Miss.—Corinth Hosiery Mills is planning to double the size of its plants here. The firm has installed 20 additional machines, making it possible to employ 300 to 400 workers.

Plans also call for 28 additional machines, and a dye and finishing plant will be established in a new building to be built soon.

Newport, Tenn.—Construction work on a factory building to house the new hosiery mill here is scheduled to start at once, it is learned. Plans for financing the new project are now being completed and it is expected that the new mill will soon begin operation here. It is understood the new plant will be known as the Newport Hosiery Mill.

South Pittsburgh, Tenn.—A partnership has been formed here between Henry Ellis, founder of the Ellis Hosiery Mill, and R. R. Carter, former secretary of the Aycock Hosiery Mills, that ceased operation here more than a year ago.

The concern will be known as the Ellis Carter Hosiery Mill. It will operate 16 machines with a capacity of from 150 to 200 dozen pairs of hose per day. Anklets and men's half hose will be a specialty.

Rock Hill, S. C.—A special Chamber of Commerce committee is working on a plan for an addition to the Jac Feinberg hosiery mill here providing space for more machinery and consequently adding more than 100 employees and increasing the payroll about \$3,000 a week.

The hosiery mill which now employs about 160 people has 48 machines in operation and a weekly payroll of \$3,500.

The Rock Hill Hosiery Building company owns the building and lot where the plant is located and the present plan is to raise additional funds locally to enlarge this building, by selling more bonds, by asking local people to buy second mortgage paper, or in some other plan. The plant has agreed to pay an increased rent for old and new units and enter a 15-year lease.

MACON, GA.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Bibb Manufacturing Company at the general offices in Macon last Friday, February 26, Wm. D. Anderson, chairman of the board, was elected president of the Bibb Company, filling the vacancy caused by the death of Wm. D. Anderson, Jr. He thus became president and chairman of the board, taking over the duties he relinquished last March when his son was elected president.

Vice President P. E. Findlay was elected a member of the board of directors.

Board members attending the meeting were W. E. Muir, of England; E. W. Stetson, of New York; W. C. Bradley, D. A. Turner and R. C. Jordan, of Columbus; Judge Samuel B. Adams and Millis B. Lane, of Savannah; James H. Porter, Wm. D. Anderson, J. C. Murphey and R. J. Taylor, of Macon.

AN EMERGENCY - -

A New Belt

A Breakdown

Urgent Repairs

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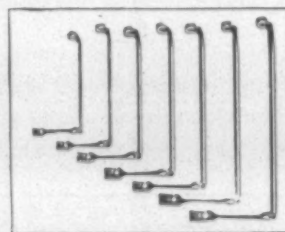
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A word from you will place our skilled, experienced mechanics at your command.

Southern Spindle & Flyer Co., Inc. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

We Manufacture, Overhaul, Repair, Re-arrange and Erect Cotton Mill Machinery

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◆
**TEXTILE HALL
GREENVILLE, S. C.
APRIL 5 TO 10**
◆

The leading manufacturers in the United States will exhibit new and improved machinery, installations, accessories, and supplies.

Interesting technical and mechanical meetings will be held during show week.

Low railroad rates are now in effect. From Greensboro on the north, and Atlanta on the south, there will be nightly Pullman service. These cars will be parked in Greenville next day, and returned at midnight.

Improved highways from every section of the South lead to Greenville. Please write Rooms Committee for reservations. All visitors may obtain comfortable quarters.

TEXTILE HALL CORP.

Remember the Dates

APRIL 5 to 10

Meeting of Carded Yarn Men

A meeting of Directors of the Carded Yarn Group of the Cotton-Textile institute was held in the group's office at 1206 First National bank building at Charlotte on March 17th.

The meeting was presided over by Don P. Johnson of Wake Forest, chairman of the group. Other Directors are the following mill executives: S. P. Cooper of Henderson, vice chairman; R. H. Freeman of Newnan, Ga., chairman for the colored yarn group; from Georgia—W. N. Banks of Grantville; chairman, I. C. Milner of Atlanta, and Clifford J. Swift of Columbus; from South Carolina—J. A. Farmer of Anderson, chairman, George H. Anderson of Fort Shoals, C. C. Stokes of Cheraw; from the New England States—Philip Dana, chairman, of Westbrook, Maine; from North Carolina—Arthur K. Winget of Albemarle, chairman, Hyman L. Battle of Rocky Mount, Karl Bishopric of Spray, J. A. Moore of Edenton, and F. A. Thompson of Lenoir; from Alabama and Tennessee—B. B. Comer, Jr., chairman, of Sylacauga, Ala., W. P. Hazlewood of Jacksonville, Ala., A. G. McMillan of Talladega, Ala., and Ernest Rees of Fayetteville, Tenn.

Owen Fitzsimons of Charlotte, who is in charge of activities of the group, said that out of 2,275,096 available spindles on carded sales yarn, both natural and colored, the organization's membership is composed of 95 per cent of these spindles.

Textile Executive Confirmed for Tax Board

Gaffney, S. C.—Dr. W. K. Gunter, Gaffney textile executive whose appointment as a member of the State tax board of review was confirmed by the Senate last week, has received his commission designating him to serve as chairman.

Under the law, the term of the chairman is for four years while other members, one from each congressional district, serve concurrently with the governor making the appointments.

South Carolina May Encourage the Re-equipping of Mills

Clover, S. C.—Since the council of this city has moved to exempt from taxes for five years the new owners of the old Clover Mills, Senator Davis from York county has moved to broaden and make more valuable that exemption.

The senator has introduced a bill in the South Carolina Senate, which will no doubt be enacted by both houses into law, exempting from all county and local taxes for five years, mills of the description of the Clover property, and located anywhere in York county.

Any acquired building refitted with machinery at a cost of \$50,000 or more gets the exemption in the Davis bill. It also provides that installation of 90 per cent new machinery shall give complete exemption, but if less than 90 per cent of the machinery is new, then the exemption is to be only on the increase assessment resulting from the new installation.

Carding and Spinning Discussed at Georgia Meeting

(Continued from Page 18)

the discussion of Spinning. Mr. C. K. Cobb, of Canton Mills, Canton, Georgia, will be the leader of the Spinning Discussion.

We have not as much time as we would like to have for this Spinning discussion. We want to push it up so as to get out on time. When your name is called, answer your question as quickly as possible. After this discussion we will then have the drawing for the hat. (Applause).

(The discussion on Spinning will appear in next week's issue.)

OBITUARY

J. M. GAZAWAY

J. M. Gazaway, 35, overseer of carding second shift, Imperial Cotton Mills, Eatonton, Ga., died March 8th after a weeks illness of pneumonia. He had been connected with the Imperial Cotton Mills for the past eighteen years.

J. G. BATES

J. G. Bates, textile chemist and a resident of a West End community for nearly half a century, died at an Atlanta hospital March 9, after an illness of about three weeks. He was 76 years old.

A native of London, Mr. Bates came to America at the age of 23 and spent several years in Montreal, Canada. He came to Atlanta in 1891.

WILLIAM ANDREW GILES

William Andrew Giles, 72, retired mill executive, of Granitville, S. C., died recently. For 50 years Mr. Giles was active in the life of the Horse Creek Valley Community. A high ranking Mason, he held several of the highest offices in the South Carolina Grand Lodge.

FORREST M. WILLIAMS

Forrest Milton Williams, 40, assistant to the president and general sales manager of Real Silk Hosiery Mills, was killed by a fall from a Chicago hotel window recently. Mr. Williams had been with the firm for 15 years.

GRADY KENNINGTON

Grady Kennington, widely known and a member of Kennington & Finn, Gastonia, N. C., waste commission house, died March 12th after three weeks' illness with lobar pneumonia. He was a Mason and director of the Gastonia Kiwanis Club.

Mr. Kennington came to Gastonia four years ago from La Grange, Ga., and had built up one of the largest waste houses in the South.

A.P.T. YARN CARRIERS

for SPINNING
TWISTING
WEAVING



Photo by Ewing Galloway

FOR WORSTED SPINNING

Any industry as old and as rich in tradition as the worsted industry is always cautious in adopting new methods. Therefore, it is particularly significant that certain worsted mills which are outstanding because of modernization programs are among those adopting A.P.T. Yarn Carriers.

A.P.T. Yarn Carriers are tapered paper tubes (with built-up paper, metal or Bakelite heads, where needed). The paper is impregnated and hardened so that it has high rigidity and high surface resistance. Because of their light weight and perfect balance, these carriers often permit increased spindle speeds and savings in power.

Other advantages are long life with full efficiency * no warping even when exposed to moisture at high temperatures * larger packages in many cases * freedom from static * no splintering, chipping, or splitting * lowest ultimate cost. Furthermore their smooth, hard, resilient surface protects delicate fibers, thus reducing loom stops and fabric seconds.

Will A.P.T. Yarn Carriers save you money? Let us help you to answer this question.

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THE FINEST TAPERED TUBES AND QUILLS
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For All Mills
with card rooms having
30 To 100 Cards**

We invite you to see in actual operation our new vacuum card stripping system No. 2, specially designed for smaller card rooms. If you are interested in better carding, increased production, cleaner cards, labor saving, see this new system.

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Boston, Mass.**

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Gen. Mgr.

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ABINGTON

Foxboro Moves Atlanta Office

The Foxboro Company, makers of industrial precision instruments and controllers, have just announced the change of address of their Atlanta office. This change becomes effective March 1st. The New office is now located at Room 715, 101 Marietta Street Building, Atlanta, Georgia.

The new quarters, which are much larger than the old ones, were necessitated by the rapid growth of business in the Southern district.

Cotton Grade and Staple Reports

Washington, D. C.—The Bureau of Agricultural Economics has made known the dates for the issuance of cotton grade and staple reports covering the 1937-1938 crop.

The reports will be issued about a week earlier this year than heretofore, through the cooperation of cotton growers and ginner in promptly shipping to the bureau samples of cotton ginned.

The dates are:

Oct. 22, 1937 (12 o'clock noon), covering cotton ginned prior to Oct. 1.

Nov. 22, 1937 (12 o'clock noon) on cotton ginned prior to Nov. 1.

Dec. 22, 1937 (12 o'clock noon) on cotton ginned prior to Dec. 1.

April 12, 1938 (12 o'clock noon) covering the total crop.

No date has been determined as yet for the release of the bureau's report on the grade and staple of the cotton carryover on Aug. 1, 1937.

Fungi Attacks Cotton Belt

Washington, D. C.—Cotton wilt fungi is infecting large areas of nearly all cotton belt states, a survey by the cotton disease section of the bureau of plant industry, shows. Dr. H. D. Barker reports that infections range from mild attacks to severe "sickness of the soil" where wilt has been persistent for many years.

The survey includes correlation of material from various cotton belt experiment stations from the Carolinas to California, as well as numerous samples taken by Dr. Barker and Dr. C. D. Skerbakoff, of the Tennessee experiment station.

The Argentine cotton board officially forecasts this year's cotton crop at only 360,000 bales from a record planting of 1,015,000 acres, according to a cable dated March 9, to the bureau of agricultural economics from its Buenos Aires office. This would be equivalent to a yield of approximately 169 pounds per acre.

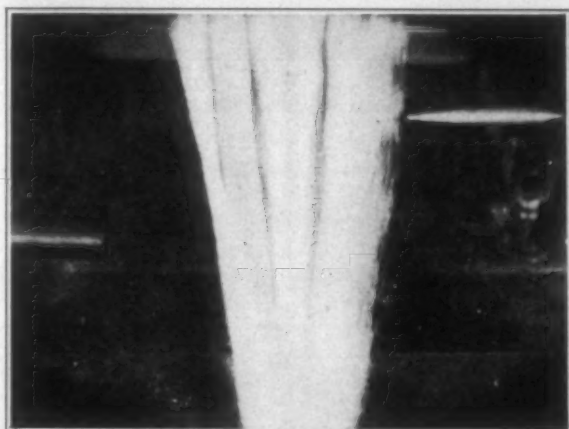
Last season, when 763 acres were planted, the crop amounted to 373,000 bales or approximately 234 pounds per acre. Had estimated yields from the acreage planted this year equalled the average obtained last season, the crop would have amounted to approximately half a million bales.

Drought and insect pests were reported responsible for the reduction in the current season's crop.

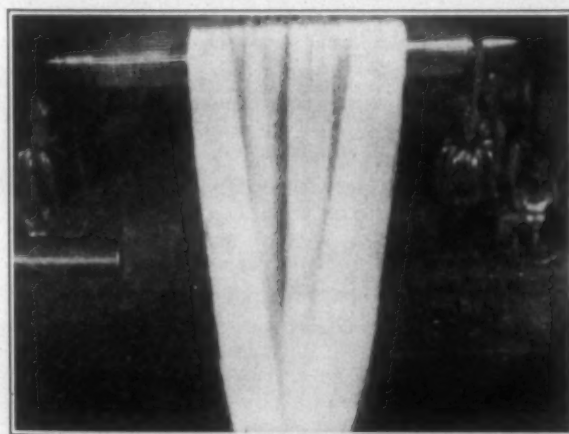
Air Conditioning in Textile Mills

(Continued from Page 12)

is continues uneven roving must result, because the action is intermittent and irregular. If the atmosphere becomes still drier, the groups which jump over increase progressively in bulk, and the approaching strand is so weakened that is eventually ceases to receive twist and breaks down. But the trouble does not stop here. Before the bobbin can be pieced up, several yards, perhaps one or more layers, of the uneven roving which precede the breakdown must be unwound, thus decreasing the diameter of the bobbin. After piecing up such a bobbin its reduced diameter prevents it from developing the proper tension—



When dry atmospheric conditions prevail, sliver from the drawing frames is ragged and irregular.



When the humidity is adequate the product of the drawing frame is smooth and even.

and the next few layers of the roving will be soft and inferior.

Another serious defect results when two ends run together into one as the result of such a breakdown. In such cases the double size roving must surely be unwound from the bobbin for, being over-strong, it will not break of itself. Unless detected the oversize is repeated in the later process and appears as a serious imperfection in the yarn or cloth.

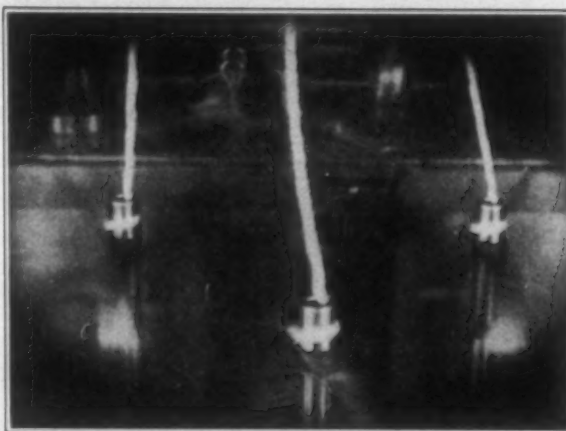
Under humid conditions there is a marked improvement in the operation of the roving frame. The strand of roving approaching the flyer takes the twist cleanly and

evenly with just the right tension, while the fibres lie close and smooth. The tendency to "hop the flyer" entirely disappears.

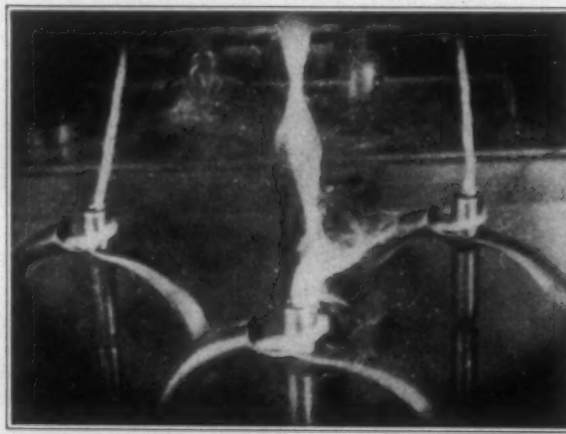
When we reflect that all this is impossible of detention by the unaided eye, it is easy to understand why the benefits of artificial humidification in the roving department have not always been fully realized.

The motion picture has demonstrated clearly the importance of moisture in manufacturing cotton.

When the atmospheric conditions are correct, smooth and even roving is assured provided adjustment of the tension, spacing of the draft rolls, and such simple details have had proper attention. Once the frames are



Fuzzy and irregular roving under dry atmospheric conditions. Effects of static are very evident.



Extreme effect of static and irregular running of the roving in a dry atmosphere. Result—bunchy roving.

running properly, the minimum of attention is required so long as atmospheric conditions remain correct. The product is uniformly good and production proceeds with maximum efficiency.

Spinning

In the spinning department pictures were first made of a strand of yarn being spun in a dry atmosphere. A subsequent exposure was made of another strand being spun in a humid atmosphere. The two strands appear side by side and simultaneously on the screen, so highly magnified that a one-half inch length of yarn fills the

(Continued on Page 39)



GREENVILLE BELTING CO. GREENVILLE, S. C.

POSITION WANTED as Master Mechanic, twelve years experience in general shop practice, village, and steam plant upkeep. Practical electrician and welder. Electrical School graduate. Address "E.C.", care Textile Bulletin.

Charged With Theft of Cloth

Darlington, S. C.—Odell Coon, charged with grand larceny in connection with the theft of 4,000 lards of cloth from the bleachery in Harts-ville, has been released on bond of \$400.

Coon was arrested by Chief of Police Elmore and Deputy Sheriff M. H. Williams of Harts-ville, with Dan Nicholson and David Boan. The men are alleged to have stolen the cloth from the plant and then to have sold it in Timmons-ville.

Some of the cloth has been recovered, it was said.

Cotton and Cotton Mills in Brazil

Cotton growing is increasing in Brazil and is being developed in thirteen States, the estimate of the 1935-36 yield from 5,009,160 acres being 305,000 tons (metric). Cotton spinning and weaving has become the most important industry. In 1935, there were 338 mills with 2,531,762 spindles, 81,164 looms and 116,396 employees with a production of 700,000,000 yards.

CIO Organizer Is Fined

Nashua, N. H.—Weldon C. Caie, of Boston, organizer for the Committee on Industrial Organization, was arrested near the Nashua Manufacturing Co. mill gate where, police charged, he held a public meeting without a permit.

In Municipal Court he pleaded not guilty, but the court found him guilty

Index To Advertisers

Where a — appears opposite a name it indicates that the advertisement does not appear in this issue.

	Page		Page
—A—		—K—	
Abbott Machine Co.	—	Keever Starch Co.	—
Acme Steel Co.	—	—L—	
Abington Textile Machinery Works	32	Laurel Soap Mfg. Co., Inc.	—
Akron Belting Co.	37	Link-Belt Co.	—
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.	—	—M—	
American Blower Corp.	—	Maguire, John P. & Co.	—
American Bobbin Co.	—	Marshall & Williams Mfg. Co.	42
American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp.	—	Marrow Machine Co., The	—
American Moistening Co.	—	Murray Laboratory	—
American Paper Tube Co.	31	—N—	
Armstrong Cork Products Co.	8	National Aniline & Chemical Co., Inc.	—
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.	—	National Oil Products Co.	—
Ashworth Bros.	15	National Ring Traveler Co.	37
—B—		Neisler Mills Co., Inc.	—
Bahnsen Co.	—	N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.	—
Baily, Joshua L. & Co.	44	Noone, Wm. R. & Co.	—
Bancroft Belting Co.	—	Norlander Machine Co.	—
Barber-Coleman Co.	4	Norma-Hoffmann Bearings Corp.	41
Bismark Hotel	29	—O—	
Borne, Scrymser Co.	43	Old Dominion Box Co., Inc.	—
Brookmire, Inc.	—	On-Duty Clothes	22
Brown, David Co.	—	Onyx Oil & Chemical Co.	—
Brown, D. P. & Co.	—	—P—	
Bruce & Co., E. L.	—	Parks-Cramer Co.	—
—C—		Perkins, B. F. & Son, Inc.	—
Campbell, John & Co.	—	Piedmont Supply Co.	—
Carolina Refractories Co.	45	Powers Regulator Co.	—
Charlotte Chemical Laboratories, Inc.	29	Provident Life & Accident Ins. Co.	—
Charlotte Leather Belting Co.	—	—R—	
Chiba Co., Inc.	—	Rhoads, J. E. & Sons	—
Clark Publishing Co.	—	R. I. Tool Co.	—
Clinton Co.	22	Rice Dobby Chain Co.	35
Crespi, Baker & Co.	46	Roy, B. S. & Son Co.	—
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works	16 & 17	—S—	
Curren & Barry	44	Saco-Lowell Shops	13
Cutler, Roger W.	—	Savogran Co.	—
—D—		Seydel Chemical Co.	45
Danielson Mfg. Co.	51	Seydel-Woolley Co.	42
Dary Ring Traveler Co.	41	Sherwin-Williams Co.	51
Daughtry Sheet Metal Co.	—	Signode Steel Strapping Co.	40
Deering, Milliken & Co., Inc.	44	Sipp-Eastwood Corp.	—
Denison Mfg. Co.	45	Socony Vacuum Oil Co.	Insert
DeWitt Hotels	—	Soluol Corp.	—
Dillard Paper Co.	39	Solvay Sales Corp.	—
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.	41	Sonoco Products	—
Draper Corporation	21	Southern Ry.	—
Dronsfield Bros.	43	Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.	29
Dunkel & Co., Paul R.	—	Staley Sales Corp.	—
Dunning & Boschert Press Co.	39	Stanley Works	—
DuPont de Nemours, E. I. & Co.	—	Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.	—
—E—		Stein, Hall & Co.	—
Eaton, Paul B.	40	Sterling Ring Traveler Co.	—
Emmons Loom Harness Co.	—	Stevens, J. P. & Co., Inc.	44
Engineering Sales Co.	37	Stewart Iron Works Co.	—
Enka, American	—	Stonhard Co.	28
—F—		—T—	
Foster Machine Co.	—	Terrell Machine Co.	Center Insert
Benjamin Franklin Hotel	—	Texas Co., The	2
Franklin Machine Co.	—	Textile Shop, The	—
Franklin Process Co.	Center Insert	—U—	
—G—		U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co.	25
Garland Mfg. Co.	44	U. S. Gutta Percha Paint Co.	—
General Coal Co.	—	U. S. Ring Traveler Co.	—
General Dyestuff Corp.	5	Universal Winding Co.	—
General Electric Co.	—	—V—	
General Electric Vapor Lamp Co.	—	Vanderbilt Hotel	28
Gilmer Co., L. H.	Center Insert	Veeder-Root, Inc.	Back Cover
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.	3	Victor Ring Traveler Co.	—
Grasselli Chemical Co., The	—	Viscose Co.	—
Graton & Knight Co.	—	Vogel, Joseph A. Co.	51
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Gulf Refining Co.	—	Wallerstein Co.	35
—H—		Watson-Williams Mfg. Co.	20
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Hercules Powder Co.	—	Whitin Machine Works	19
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Holbrook Rawhide Co.	—	Williams, I. B. & Sons	—
Houghton, E. F. & Co.	23	Windle & Co., J. H.	—
Houghton Wool Co.	—	Wolf, Jacques & Co.	—
Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.	6	Wytheville Woolen Mills	37
—J—			
Jackson Lumber Co.	—		
Jacobs, E. H. Mfg. Co., Inc.	Front Cover		
Johnson, Chas. B.	—		

and ordered a fine of \$25 and costs.

B. M. Gregory Joins Savogran Sales Staff

The Savogran Company, India Wharf, Boston, Mass., announces the appointment of B. M. Gregory, 624 9th Court So., Birmingham, Ala., as representative for Alabama. Mr.

Gregory is well known to the textile trade in that section, having represented another concern for several years. The Savogran Company has been manufacturers of mill floor cleaners for 63 years and included among the products are: Savogran, Super Savogran, Savogran Heavy Duty Cleaner and Savogran Crack Filler.

The Fashion News From Paris and "Trailer" Cottons

Paris has shown another collection of clothes. As usual there was advanced something of interest to everybody in any way connected with the making of women's clothes or the



fabrics of which they are fashioned. Sometimes one hears a manufacturer say—"What has Paris to do with me? I make only inexpensive merchandise, sold in small stores in small towns."

It is astonishing but true that within two weeks after the big French dressmaking houses have presented their new models to the buyers from the great American shops who have journeyed five thousand miles to see them, news of the new fashions has traveled the length and breadth of this great country of ours. Newspapers and radio have been busy spreading the tidings to avid femininity. Store-keepers in little out-of-the-way villages begin receiving calls for the innovations in hats and frocks and fabrics. True, the BIG demand for a brand new style usually comes in the second season—for which dispensation of providence manufacturers should be sincerely grateful since it gives them time to provide for volume business.

The News From Paris

The big news from Paris is "Romantic Fashions." Women are threat-



ening to turn feminine on us and are looking with sympathetic eyes upon

frills and furbelows and soft, becoming colors as well as vivid, arresting shades. Cottons are in high favor not only for sports but for town wear—not only for frocks but for lingerie accessories and blouses.

We said so much last month about "romantic cottons" that we hesitate to dwell upon them again. However this is the new note, and manufacturers will be wise to give it consideration not only for the present season but with an eye to the future.

We are reproducing upon this page two of the new romantic organdies. Both are in color with the pattern in white. On the one no less a personage than Bo-Peep, crook in hand, stands guard over her chubby sheep busily engaged in taking a nap or nibbling against a background of cloud-like blue. A sparsely modern pattern of flowers and grasses connects the tiny figures. The material is obviously intended to delight very young wearers. The second fabric is even more fine and exquisite though its appeal is wider. It shows sprigs of tiny white flowers and leaves on a navy blue background. This organdie



is just as well suited to grown-ups as to children.

Hardier Cottons

Less we be accused of having fallen easy victim to the new romanticism we turn quickly to more robust types of cotton—equally smart and of greater practicality. These include denim, sailcloth, tricotines and piques. They will be made into slacks and shorts, and newer still, plus fours and rompers. The two last-named articles are an innovation for feminine wearers—especially the plus fours which will be worn for active sports often with contrasting blouses of lumberman type.

Several of the best-liked of these sturdy fabrics are shown in the photo-

graphs. First you may see the ultra-smart denim. It comes in blue, brown and black. The interwoven white thread gives it the "faded" effect to which smart stylists are partial.

The second of these heavier fabrics

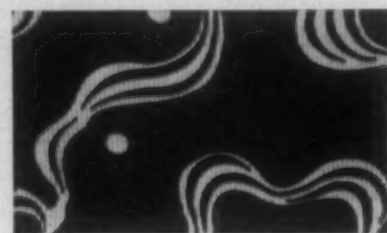


is a rustic crash in tan with an open flower design in rich red brown. The third at the bottom of the page is finely-waled pique, navy blue in color with a flowing ribbon design in red and white. This would make a stunning beach frock with perhaps a plain navy blue coat to top it.

For Trailer Life

The great popularity of the trailer has had much to do with the interest which is being shown in these cottons which will withstand hard wear. They come in practical colors such as browns and tans, mixtures and men's-wear plaids and stripes which do not show dust and soil, as well as in vibrant tones destined to be worn against a background of glistening sands or green trees.

To this general classification of robust cottons belong the many linen-like cottons which are so smart and attractive. There are coatings which from a little distance none but an expert could distinguish from wool. There are homespun suited to both suits and frocks, crashes of many varieties, corded checks and plaids



and not a few novelty diagonal weaves that are exceedingly good-looking.

Mill News Items

HILLSBORO, N. C.—Eno Cotton Mills, of Hillsboro, are overhauling their machinery. Dixie Spindle and Flyer Co. is doing the work.

JULIETTE, GA.—A modern, up-to-date waterworks system costing several thousand dollars is being constructed by the Juliette Milling Company at East Juliette, to furnish water for employees of their cotton mills.

WOODRUFF, S. C.—The Brandon Corp., Woodruff, S. C., is having a Vacuum Cleaning System installed on their automatic spoolers. This work is being done by the Textile Shop, of Spartanburg, S. C.

PENDERGAST, TENN.—The Delano Spinning Mills of Pendergast are expected to resume operations soon, after lying idle for a number of years. The mill was formerly operated by the Alpha Spinning Mills, and is now incorporated with \$35,000 capital stock. Dorsey Lillard is Secretary and General Manager.

CENTRAL FALLS, N. C.—At the Central Falls Manufacturing Co. an addition is under construction to provide warehouse space. There will be some rearrangement of the machinery layout in the present building. Around 10,000 square feet will be provided. It is scheduled to be completed by the latter part of March.

ANGIER, N. C.—The Durham Overall Co. of Angier, with an authorized capitalization of \$10,000 and subscribed stock of \$1,000, has received a charter from Secretary of State Thad Eure to manufacture work clothing. The principals include G. A. Jesse, W. M. Crawford, W. M. Morgan, C. J. Mabry and A. D. Wilson, all of Angier.

HENDERSONVILLE, N. C.—Robert W. Boys, of Tuxedo, was reelected president and treasurer of the Green River Mills, Inc., at a meeting of stockholders. Other officers named are George W. Boys, China Grove, vice-president and assistant treasurer; and W. E. Bates, of Tuxedo, secretary.

Besides the officers, the following directors were named: John C. Davis, Richmond, Va.; Ernest M. Boys, Brevard; Andrew E. Scherrer, Hickory, and Godwin F. William, Greenville, S. C.

LA FOLLETTE, TENN.—The Rex Knitting Mills, of LaFollette, has begun operations.

Bernard Hosiery Co. here has been appointed sole selling agents of the mill, which will confine its output to the new crinkle top anklets and crinkle top five-eight numbers. Equipment installed at the mill is sufficient to turn out 2,500 dozen pairs of anklets daily. Fifty workers will be employed next week, the number to be gradually increased to 150.

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Double Duty Travelers

Last Longer, Make Stronger Yarn, Run Clear, Preserve the SPINNING RING. The greatest improvement entering the spinning room since the advent of the HIGH SPEED SPINDLE.

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20 Adams Ave.
Dallas, Texas
221 Sunset Ave.

The Wytheville Woolen Mills, Inc.

Wytheville, Va.

Manufacturers of

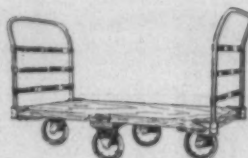
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Where Park Avenue Begins . . . at 34th Street
NEW YORK

Franklin Process Company's Entry into Job Dyeing Field Accidental

(Continued from Page 14)

it was not long before Franklin Process had established a considerable reputation in the textile field as dyers. And the result of it was that this phase of the business began to grow by leaps and bounds, until presently the organizers of the firm found that they were engaged in the commission dyeing business on a rather extensive scale, which was something they had not expected or planned for at all.

Indeed, before many months had passed the commission dyeing department was doing so large a volume of business that it completely overshadowed what the officials had intended to be their main activity—the manufacture of dyeing machines. Hence, the company was



Interior of Providence Dye House

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Charlotte, N. C.

virtually compelled to provide additional facilities to take care of it, with the result that today the Franklin Process Company, with five large plants conveniently located in the principal textile centers, has become probably the largest yarn dyeing concern in the world, while the manufacture of dyeing machinery, for which purpose it was originally organized, is merely an incidental part of the business.

The first expansion of the company was in Philadelphia where is established a job dyeing plant with a weekly capacity of 50,000 pounds. Special facilities were provided for the dyeing of worsted yarn for delivery on jackspools or tubes, and likewise equipment for the dyeing and bleaching of cotton yarns.

Soon after, a new dyehouse was built at Providence to replace the small dyehouse in which the new process had first been developed. This plant had a job dyeing capacity of 125,000 pounds per week, (since considerably increased) embracing the dyeing of cotton, worsted, merino, jute yarns, etc., and it is also equipped for yarn bleaching and yarn glazing.

In Providence also are located the main offices of the company, the laboratory, and a completely equipped machine shop where Franklin Process dyeing machines are manufactured.

Still later it became necessary to provide dyeing facilities for the company's fast expanding trade in the South, and as a result the Southern Franklin Process Company

was organized, and a job dyeing plant erected at Greenville, S. C. Within a few months after this plant started operations business had increased to a point where it was necessary to erect an extensive addition, giving it a job dyeing capacity of 80,000 pounds per week. Like the other plants, it also specializes in fast-to-bleaching colors.

Still later the company acquired a spinning mill at Fingerville, S. C., which is operated under the name of the Franklin Process Spinning Mill, manufacturing single and two-ply cotton yarns exclusively for distribution through the various job dyeing plants.

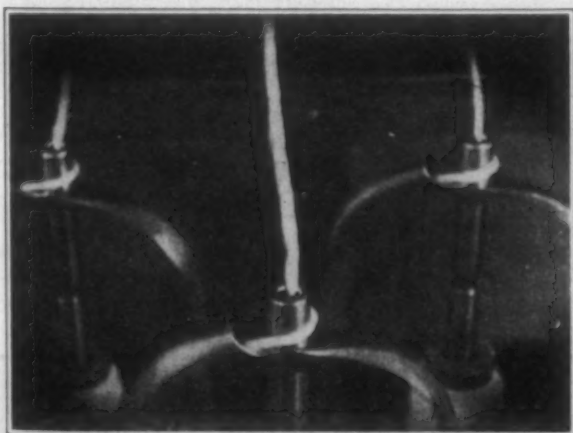
But even this was not enough. For later on another job dyeing plant was established in the South—this time at Chattanooga, Tenn.—while quite recently a fifth plant was added at Chicago, Ill., so that the Franklin Process Companies now have a total yarn dyeing capacity of nearly 20,000,000 pounds per year.

Thus, as the sages have it, do mighty oaks from tiny acorns grow; and in this particular case by far the most interesting part of it all is the fact that the inception of this great enterprise was really accidental. For when the company began to provide the prospective buyers of its machines with sample dyeings its only object was to sell them this equipment; and certainly its officers never had the least idea at all that they were thus beginning what was to ultimately become a leader in this industry.

Air Conditioning in Textile Mills

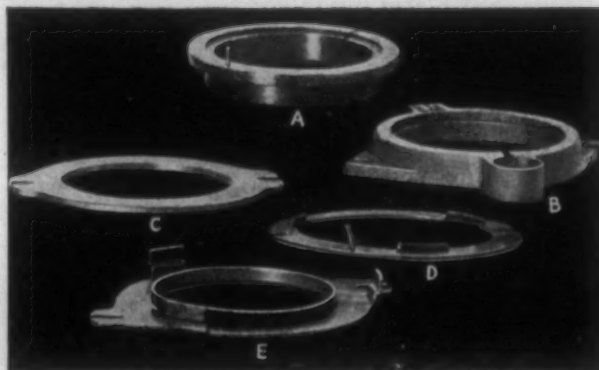
(Continued from Page 33)

entire vertical height of the screen. The differences between the two strands are quite conspicuous; in the dry strand the fibres bristle radially and the twist is seen to run in a particularly uneven and kinky manner. In the other strand the fibres lie in smoothly and the twist runs uniformly without kinking. The difference in even-



When proper atmospheric conditions prevail the roving is smooth, compact and uniform.

ness of the yarns is also quite apparent, probably due in part to variations in the draft under dry conditions and in part to unevenness in the roving because of static electricity, such as has been described. These differences are not fully apparent in a still photograph. It requires both continuous projection of the film and the high degree of magnification secured by the screen to make them plainly visible.



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Japanese Cotton Imports Up In September-January Period

Japanese cotton imports during the period September to January totaled 1,788,000 bales, compared with 1,393,000 bales during the corresponding period a year earlier, according to information received by the Department of Agriculture.

Japanese raw cotton imports for January amounting to 574,000 bales, were the highest on record for January. Imports of American cotton, however, declined 80,000 bales during January, as compared with January 1935.

The Department attributes the smaller imports of American cotton to the price situation favoring the Indian product. The average January price of American strict middling at Osaka was 15.83 cents per pound while that of Indian at Okola was only 11.31. cents.

Argentine Cotton Crop

Washington, D. C.—The Argentine cotton crop has been officially estimated at only 360,000 bales on a record planting of 1,015,000 acres, according to a cable to the Department of Agriculture. This compares with a crop of 373,000 bales in the last season.

South Brazil's crop marketed from Sao Paulo was estimated a few months ago at around 1,200,000 bales. Air mail advices which we have just received from Sao Paulo point to a yield of less than 814,000 bales produced last year. Sao Paulo last season exported 630,000 bales in equivalent standard weight. Owing to the reduced crop and the growth of Brazil's domestic textile industry, it is not unlikely, and certainly not impossible, for exports to be less than last season.

Electrocuted While Erecting Mill

John Hunter, negro steel worker, of Charlotte, was electrocuted at Draper, N. C., while working on the framework of an annex to a mill building. He and other workmen were putting a large steel beam in place when the beam struck wires leading to a high voltage transformer, skinned off the insulation and sent the current through the beam.

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prehensive tests say that their principal objection to the fabric is its sensitiveness to wrinkling . . . a rayon or cotton content does not "snap back" to its original shape like the animal fiber, which has "life" in comparison with the vegetable fiber, it is noted . . . also, the cloth becomes very tender when wet, but regains its tensile strength upon drying, it is said.

Mill Seeks Labor

Shenandoah, Va.—Circulars asking for apprentices and operators desirous of obtaining employment in a proposed mill at Grottoes, Va., to register with the Chamber of Commerce there are being distributed in that section. A survey is being made to ascertain if enough labor is available to operate a plant at Grottoes.

Viscose Company Compiles Swatch Book

The Viscose Co. is distributing a swatch book bearing the title "Crown Tested Fabric Forecast for Spring and Summer 1937" to piece goods buyers. Each swatch is accompanied by the report of the Better Fabrics Testing Bureau test on that fabric.

New fabrics presented in the swatch book are made of one or more of the company's three products: Crown rayon (viscose type), Seraceta (acetate type rayon) and Crown spun rayon. The company points out that these are only a few of the almost unlimited varieties of Crown tested fabrics available in the rayon fabric market and that buyers can find Crown Tested textures which run the gamut of all types of weaves and of all price ranges.

Japan Rayon Production Was 260 Million Pounds

Washington, D. C.—Continued expansion in production of rayon yarn in Japan is indicated in a report from Vice-Consul F. A. Schuler, Jr., Kobe, made public by the Commerce Department.

Despite strict curtailment measures and record output figures month after month, the report states, Japanese rayon producers continue with new installations of spindles. While the exact number of spindle installations for rayon yarn spinning is not available, it is estimated locally that 200,000 spindles were installed in the last six weeks of 1936, it was stated.

November production of rayon yarn in Japan amounted to 24,510,700 pounds compared with 23,841,800 pounds in November, 1935. It is estimated that total production for 1936 amounted to 260,000,000 pounds which compares with an estimated total for American rayon production of 275,000,000 pounds, the vice-consul reported.

The Japan Rayon Association stated that the present curtailment rate of 35 per cent for plants with more than 12,000 spindles and 32.5 per cent for those with less than this amount would remain unchanged for the first quarter of 1937, according to the report.



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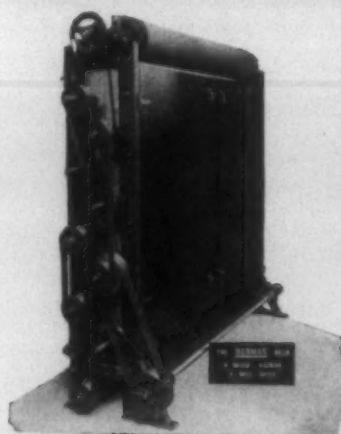
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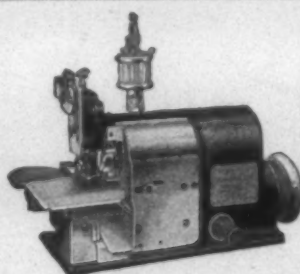
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Value of Textile Consumption in 1936 Exceeded Billion Dollars for First Time Since 1929

Cotton, wool, silk, and rayon consumed by American mills in 1936 was valued at \$1,058,200,000 which was the largest value reported since 1929, according to figures compiled by the *Rayon Organon*, published by the Textile Economics Bureau, Inc. The total for last year exceeded the billion-dollar mark for the first time since 1929.

In 1935, the value of all of the four important fibers consumed aggregated \$990,900,000, while in 1932, the low year of the depression, the total dropped to \$476,600,000, from the 1929 boom year total of \$1,578,400,000. The peak total for all time was \$2,009,700,000 in 1923 when prices for all textile fibers were substantially higher than those prevailing either last year or during the boom year of 1929.

The following table shows the value, in millions of dollars, of the various textile fibers consumed by American mills and the percentage of the total for all fibers:

	1936	1932	1929
Cotton	\$419.6	\$157.7	\$653.7
% of total	39.7	33.1	41.4
Wool	346.1	105.8	357.1
% of total	32.7	22.2	22.6
Silk	101.9	110.6	400.8
% of total	9.6	23.2	25.4
Rayon	190.6	102.5	166.8
% of total	18.0	21.5	10.6
Total all fibers	\$1,058.2	\$476.6	\$1,578.4

The value of raw cotton consumed decreased from 1935 to 1936 by about 5 per cent due to inclusion of the processing tax in the 1935 table. The value of raw wool consumed in 1936 continued to increase from the 1934 low point and was the largest since 1929. The value of silk consumed showed little change from 1935.

The 1936 value of rayon consumed was the highest total in the history of the industry due to greatly increased poundage consumption, as the average price was only slightly above the all-time low year of 1935.

Real Silk Hose Mills' 1936 Net \$116,615

Chicago—The pamphlet report of the Real Silk Hosiery Mills and subsidiary companies for the year ended December 31, 1936, shows a net profit of \$116,615 after all charges, taxes and provisions of \$32,800 for surtax on undistributed profits, as compared with a net of \$374,830 for 1935. The consolidated earned surplus on Dec. 31 amounted to \$69,395, as compared with a deficit of \$460,845 the previous year. This was accomplished by reduction of the par value of the common from \$10 to \$5 last December, adjustment of reserves and the 1936 profit.

In December, also, the company paid a dividend of \$10.50 per share on the accumulated past due dividends on the preferred stock.

Current assets on December 31, were \$2,569,448 and current liabilities \$1,034,559, a ratio of 2.5.

The company's 1936 sales totaled \$12,349,284, as against \$11,891,487 in 1935.

Burlington Mills Weaving New Typewriter Ribbon

Burlington, N. C.—The Burlington Mills, under the supervision of Gordon Young, fabric expert, are weaving at one of their Virginia plants, special typewriter ribbon for the Remington Rand Co. They are woven with Bamberg yarns.

The typewriter ribbons were developed by a Roanoke, Va., research engineer, William McElrath. It has been patented, assigned to the Cello-Rite Ribbon Corporation organized at Roanoke and licensed to the Remington-Rand Co.

McElrath worked five years perfecting the ribbon. He experimented to determine what type of material best held moisture, and found that cotton dried quickest, silk next and Bamberg material in the longest period of the three. This is an important feature to keep typewriter ink from drying out, McElrath said.

A practical feature of the new ribbon, marketed under the trade name of Cello-Cilk, is that it contains no lint and will not pack on the type of a typewriter. It was explained also that because of the thinness of the ribbon twice as many carbon copies can be made.

Officers of Cello-Rite Ribbon Corporation, licensors, are: Carroll Reisenbloom, president; W. W. McElrath, vice president and technical director, and A. L. Hughson, secretary-treasurer.

Saco-Lowell 1936 Net Profit \$713,357

Boston, Mass.—Net profit of \$713,357, after all charges, is reported by Saco-Lowell Shops in its report covering the year ended December 31, 1936. This compares with net profit of \$10,917 in the previous year.

In making his annual report to stockholders, David F. Edwards, president, states that the new Federal surtax on undistributed profits "is especially severe and burdensome in its application to the affairs of this company because it makes no adequate provision for the needs of companies which must use their earnings, in whole or in part, to pay off their indebtedness."

The consolidated balance sheet shows current assets at \$4,031,665 against current liabilities of \$742,578.

Business of the company showed marked improvement over 1935, President Edwards reported. The value of shipments was 75 per cent greater than in 1935, and the improvement has been sustained during the current year, volume of unfilled orders being about 75 per cent over the corresponding period of a year ago. The better profit position of cotton mills is being reflected in increased purchases of textile machinery, it is pointed out.

President Edwards also informs stockholders that a plan for simplifying the company's capital structure, which he characterized as clumsy, is being worked out and will be submitted soon after the annual meeting of stockholders, March 8. The object of the revised setup would be to liquidate substantially all of its indebtedness and thus pave the way for dividends.

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MERCHANDISING
Joshua L. Baily & Co.
10-12 Thomas St. New York



Cotton Goods Markets

New York—Sales of cotton gray cloths last week again exceeded production in all divisions. Prices made further advances which brought values on late deliveries to new post-depression highs.

The volume on print cloths was equal to about 250 per cent of current production, and narrow sheetings sales were a little over 200 per cent of output.

Trading in finished cotton fabrics was active with numerous advances. Coverts, chambrays and tickings rose in good trading. Denims were lifted to a 16-cent basis for 2.20s. Solid color outing flannels were $\frac{1}{4}$ cent a yard higher, and prices on various gingham lines were up $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ cent. Vat dyed khakis were lifted 1 cent a yard. Khaki awning ducks were up 2 cents a pound.

Gains of 5 to 10 per cent in towel prices were reported. Some sellers shortened discounts on wide sheets and sheetings. Jacquard bedspreads were $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent higher on some lines.

Rayon gray cloth became more active and increases ranging from $\frac{1}{4}$ cent to $\frac{1}{2}$ cent a yard were made. Finished rayon fabrics moved moderately well. Silk goods were in steady demand, with sheer prints leading.

It was reported that some mills were seeking to put through a clause on late business to the effect that buyers would not be entitled to cancellation in the event of a strike. No business was reported placed with such a clause, but a few mills were said to have turned away appreciable business on which price and delivery were satisfactory merely because buyers would not accept the clause. While this movement was concentrated in a relatively few mills, some expected that it might spread.

Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	5 $\frac{7}{8}$
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	5 $\frac{7}{8}$
Gray Goods, 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in., 64x60	8
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	10
Tickings, 8-ounce	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Denims	16
Brown sheetings, standard	11
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60	8 $\frac{7}{8}$
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
Dress ginghams	16
Staple ginghams	11 $\frac{3}{4}$

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Cotton Yarn Markets

Philadelphia—Cotton yarn spinners, fearing higher wage schedules will result from labor unrest in textiles, are reluctant to sell far ahead at the present time. Yarn prices are attractive, and buyers anxious to place orders. Prices were especially strong for finer spinnings.

As noted, prices are advancing irregularly. It has become more difficult to locate sellers willing to promise delivery prior to July. Spinners' agents who have sold up their own mills' output far ahead, but still are seeking to accommodate customers, report July is the earliest delivery offered by "outside" yarn mills and prices are asked which are higher than are quoted in the accompanying list.

Knitting yarns are currently affected by smaller poundage of hand knitting counts, local jobbers doing a national business with retailers say that their poundage this year has been running one-third under that for last year which in turn was under the record year of 1935. This is resulting in reaching for new business in machine counts by knitting yarn spinners.

Spinners asked 43c for good grade 30s two-ply carded. This is a new peak for this yarn. A few sales of better regarded ordinary 10s on cones sold at 13c for delivery starting at once if buyers wanted it. In other instances the same count was available at 30c for usually June or July forward.

A higher quotation is out on combed thread yarn, the new basis being 56c for 36s two-ply, 1 1/16-inch staple. It is expected that a cent concession might be worked out on thread yarn.

Practically all standard cotton yarns are costlier than is some time, and the fact that buyers believe they are in an advancing market is having its effect on the market strength.

Southern Single Skeins

8s	29 1/2
10s	30
12s	30 1/2
14s	31
20s	32 1/2
26s	35
30s	37
36s	41
40s	44

Southern Single Warps

10s	30
12s	30 1/2
14s	31
16s	31 1/2
20s	32 1/2
26s	35
30s	37
40s	44

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps

8s	30 1/2
10s	31
12s	32
16s	34 1/2
20s	36 1/2
24s	38 1/2
26s	39 1/2
30s	42 1/2
36s	44
40s	47

Southern Two-Ply Skeins

8s	30 1/2
10s	30
12s	32
14s	33
16s	35
20s	36 1/2
24s	38 1/2
26s	39 1/2
30s	42 1/2
40s	47

Two-Ply Plush Grade

12s	34
16s	35 1/2
20s	37
30s	43

Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-Ply

8s	30 1/2
10s	31
12s	32
14s	33
16s	35
20s	36 1/2

Carpet Yarns

Tinged carpet, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	29 1/2
Colored stripe, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	27 1/2
White carpets, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	30 1/2

Part Waste Insulating Yarns

8s, 1-ply	26
8s, 2, 3, and 4-ply	27 1/2
10s, 2, 3, and 4-ply	29 1/2
12s, 2-ply	30
16s, 2-ply	33
30s, 2-ply	40

Southern Frame Cones

8s	29 1/2
10s	30
12s	30 1/2
14s	31
16s	31 1/2
20s	32 1/2
22s	33 1/2
24s	34 1/2
26s	35 1/2
28s	36
30s	37

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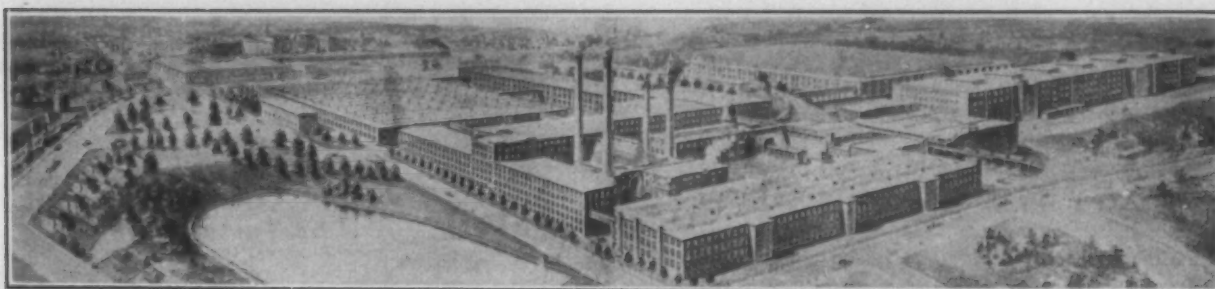
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Visiting The Mills

By Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs (Aunt Becky)

Greenville, S. C.—Victor Monoghan Co.

Monoghan Plant

This is one of the best equipped and busiest mills in the South. The products include fancy shirting, broadcloth, rayon dress goods, bed spreads, sheeting, plain and novelty yarns.

The mill has recently been re-roofed, painted inside, and the carding and spinning has been over-hauled. The village homes are being painted inside and out. The streets are well-kept, and shrubbery and flowers are in abundance. Monoghan is an ideal mill village, and if we make no mistake was the first in the South to consider welfare work a necessity. Mr. Louis Parker, long deceased, had high ideals and the courage to put them into practice.

The Mill Officials

The mill officials of Victor Monoghan Mills are among the best and most progressive in the South; President and Treasurer, T. M. Marchant, is a recognized leader, not only in textiles but in all that pertains to the prosperity of the South. One would have to go far to find better men than Secretary and Vice President, Herbert Lindsay; Vice President and Treasurer Geo. Harrison; Assistant Treasurer, W. A. Floyd and General Manager, A. H. Cottingham. Hext Perry is purchasing agent.

Superintendent C. F. Stansell deserves and holds the high esteem and confidence of all who work for him, and his overseers all give him whole-hearted co-operation in every undertaking. It is easy to see that the best of feeling prevails.

The White Elephant

Superintendent Stansell had a white elephant on his desk, and there-by "hangs a tale." It is the emblem of the "safety first" program; "Everybody is getting safety-minded," said Mr. Stansell, "and the elephant goes for a month to the overseer who has the most lost time accidents." But the funny part of it was that Mr. Stansell had to keep the critter because for nearly TWO months there had been no lost time accidents in any department!

There are 1,000 operatives in this mill, and two months without an accident is rather remarkable, and proves that it pays to be careful.

Educational and Recreational

Parker District, and especially Parker High School, has an enviable reputation for thoroughness in every detail. Parker High School Band of around 60 pieces has no superior and Monoghan has probably the largest number of any mill, in this band. Vernon A. Bauknight is director. This band will represent the State of South Carolina at the annual Musical Festival in Indianapolis, this spring, a very great honor indeed.

Basketball Team

Monoghan has three teams that "are setting the woods on fire," says Superintendent Stansell. The Midget team—all under 110 pounds are just about perfect. Fred Ellis, a pioneer player is coach. A Mr. Roos has the C team which is coming along nicely.

The A Team, with Lee Coleman, coach, had won 9 out of 12 games, the date of my visit. Probably more by now. This team won the championship two years in succession. We have not read the recent results of the Basketball Tournament in Greenville, but no doubt they added more laurels to the record.

Key Men and Our Friends

D. S. Mattox is overseer carding. Joe Moody, overseer carding second shift, never worked anywhere else and started young; he keeps a record of "how come and why" for every little detail of his work, even to the "outs" and what for; O. G. Powers is in charge of third shift carding; D. B. Sheppard is second hand in carding. W. B. Henderson, section man has worked for Mr. Mattox 17 years.

Sam R. Moreland, overseer spinning, is unmarried, and a real hustler. Hope the right girl will lead him to the "halter." Beattie Tindall, H. C. Campbell, G. W. Petty, E. C. Shelton, D. J. Bagwell, J. F. Vehorn, E. H. West, A. O. Godfrey, and A. H. Miller, are among the progressive section men in spinning.

John Campbell is foreman in Spooler-room.

A. J. McMinn is overseer weaving; C. Z. Crowe, C. B. Galloway, and M. D. Nichols, are second hands in weaving; T. J. Hughes, overseer slashing, drawing-in and tying-in; W. E. Dickert, slasher foreman.

Spartanburg, S. C.—Arkwright Mills

Superintendent J. C. Montjoy and his efficient overseers have things going nicely here. In fact, some of the overseers were "going" so rapidly that "Aunt Becky" couldn't run fast enough to catch them. Have been wondering if they had measles or something, and didn't want to run the risk of exposing me to danger. But don't worry, gentlemen; whatever your troubles are or were, I am immune.

Arkwright is a nice mill of 20,256 spindles and 560 looms, on drills and sheeting.

I. K. Edwards, overseer carding, used to be at old Newberry Cotton Mills, Newberry, S. C., when I was a weaver there. He is one of the best card room men to be found, and like tax collectors, cats, and hound dogs, you can't down him. He has been in bad health recently, but makes light of it and works right on. W. L. Gossett, card grinder, is a man who doesn't wish to get in a rut. He reads and keeps posted on textile progress.

Varner is overseer spinning; D. C. Rogers, overseer weaving; C. L. Jones, weaver on second shift; Grady L. Bruce and Elmer Cooper, up-to-date loomfixers.

Frank Bagwell, overseer of cloth room is a genial gentleman—as is R. E. Cash, pay roll and supply clerk.

Spartanburg, S. C.—Beaumont Mills

It is always a pleasure to call on Superintendent W. A. Black. He is so full of "hustle" and always looking for new and better methods of operating his machinery.

He has never gotten in a rut—never arrives at the place where he feels there is no need for more study. He reads, compares the other fellow's work to his own, and says he often gets valuable help through reading the BULLETIN. He was especially pleased with our "Annual Review" number, recently and declared it well repaid him for his 25 years subscription payments.

Mr. Black is ever on the watch for time saving, and does everything possible to have good running work. His warp beams have been changed from 18 to 20 inches, making a larger package possible. Filling bobbins are longer than have been run, and there's another saving.

The cloth room is one of the most modern to be found. There are seven hard wood tables, 41 inches wide and 12 feet long, all kept waxed and smooth as glass. This is a roomy and well ventilated cloth room, and Overseer E. V. Howell, is to be congratulated for neatness and cleanliness. W. R. Harris, head grader will some day make a fine overseer.

L. C. Martin is overseer the carding room, and makes it possible for A. M. Federline and his live wire seconds hands and section men to turn out perfect yarns. Reid Lockmon and T. M. Putnam are second hands in spinning; J. S. Bostick, J. W. Clem and R. E. Lynch are section men.

J. I. Laurens is the efficient overseer weaving; H. B. Childers and Horace Fowler are second hands. Everyone seems interested in his job, and there is a mighty fine, friendly spirit around Beaumont.

Blacksburg, S. C.—Broad River Mills

This mill building is unusually attractive, painted white inside and out. The brick being nice and smooth, took paint readily, and a good heavy grade was used, making a nice background for pretty evergreen shrubbery and flowers. On the office lawn, great beds of cannas surrounded by soft green grass, make a lovely picture in season.

J. H. Jacumine, overseer the card room and W. H. Faysoux, overseer the cloth room, are Frenchmen. Mr. Jacumine, at that time a small boy, and his parents, were among the original settlers of Valdese. His mother, over 80 years old, still lives there.

Mrs. Jacumine and Mrs. Faysoux, are employed in the drawing-in room, where I had the pleasure of meeting them.

T. S. Moss, is the popular and efficient overseer of spinning and has his department in nice order.

W. M. Moore, is superintendent and overseer of weaving, assisted in weaving by his son, A. E. Moore. A. G. Turner is master mechanic.

The products are sheeting and shade cloth.

Gaffney, S. C.—Gaffney Mfg. Co.

Gaffney Manufacturing Co. is the largest of the eight mills in Gaffney; with 91,792 spindles and 2,300 looms. The product is wide print cloth. The mill is running right along and everybody looks healthy and happy.

R. W. Carr, for some time assistant superintendent here, has become superintendent of Startex Mills, Tuckahoe, and T. I. Dashiell is now assistant superintendent, Gaffney Mfg. Co.; A. O. Sullivan is the efficient and well liked superintendent.

W. C. Chandler, overseer weaving, J. B. Bolin, overseer spooling, J. W. Godfrey, overseer carding, and the jolly big overseer spinning, Mr. Kennett, have things going nicely. G. C. Meredith, overseer cloth room and his charming wife are among "Aunt Becky's cherished friends."

Surveys Hose Mills on Buying of Cotton Yarn

A survey of hosiery and knitting mills conducted by the U. S. Testing Co. shows that 85 per cent of the answering mills would prefer to buy their own cotton yarn on an 8½ per cent moisture regain basis with a Testing Company report showing the correct weight of each case, the company announces.

Only one mill covered in the survey declared it was now buying cotton yarn on a guaranteed basis, it is stated.

Adams-Millis Shows Profit

Adams-Millis Corp., High Point, N. C., hosiery manufacturers, and subsidiary, report net profit of \$500,254 for 1936, equal to \$2.55 per share on the common stock.

This compares with net profit of \$556,864, or \$2.87 per share, in the preceding year.

Southern Sources of Supply

For Equipment, Parts, Material, Service

Following are the addresses of Southern plants, warehouses, offices, and representatives of manufacturers of textile equipment and supplies who advertise regularly in TEXTILE BULLETIN. We realize that operating executives are frequently in urgent need of information service, equipment, parts and materials, and believe this guide will prove of real value to our subscribers.

ABBOTT MACHINE CO., Wilton, N. H. Sou. Agt., L. S. Ligon, Greenville, S. C.

ACME STEEL CO., THE, 2840 Archer Ave., Chicago, Ill. Sou. Sales Offices: Georgia—Atlanta, Acme Steel Co. of Ga., Inc., 603 Stewart Ave.; F. H. Webb, Mgr., 1281 Oxford Rd., N.E.; W. H. Duane, 1196 Virginia Ave., N.E. North Carolina—Charlotte, F. G. German, 1617 Beverly Drive. South Carolina—Greenville, G. R. Easley, 107 Manly St. Tennessee—Signal Mountain, W. C. Polley, 802 James Blvd. Florida—Orlando, R. N. Sillars, 605 E. Gore Ave.

AKRON BELTING CO., Akron, O. Sou. Branches, 209 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; 905 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; 20 Adams Ave., Memphis, Tenn.

ALLIS-CHALMERS MFG. CO., Milwaukee, Wis. Sou. Sales Offices: Atlanta, Ga., Healey Bldg., Berrien Moore, Mgr.; Baltimore, Md., Lexington Bldg., A. T. Jacobson, Mgr.; Birmingham, Ala., Webb Crawford Bldg., John J. Greagan, Mgr.; Charlotte, N. C., Johnston Bldg., William Parker, Mgr.; Chattanooga, Tenn., Tennessee Electric Power Bldg., D. S. Kerr, Mgr.; Cincinnati, O., First National Bank Bldg., W. G. May, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex., Santa Fe Bldg., E. W. Burbank, Mgr.; Houston, Tex., Shell Bldg., K. P. Ribble, Mgr.; New Orleans, La., Canal Bank Bldg., F. W. Stevens, Mgr.; Richmond, Va., Electric Bldg., C. L. Crosby, Mgr.; St. Louis, Mo., Railway Exchange Bldg., C. L. Orth, Mgr.; San Antonio, Tex., Frost National Bank Bldg., Earl R. Hurry, Mgr.; Tampa, Fla., 415 Hampton St., H. C. Flanagan, Mgr.; Tulsa, Okla., 18 North Guthrie St., D. M. McCargar, Mgr.; Washington, D. C., Southern Bldg., H. C. Hood, Mgr.

AMERICAN BLOWER CORP., Detroit, Mich. Sou. Offices: Court Square Bldg., Baltimore, Md.; 1211 Commercial Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Rooms 716-19, 101 Marietta St. Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; 846 Baronne St., New Orleans, La.; 1005-6 American Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio; 619 Mercantile Bldg., Dallas, Tex.; 201 Petroleum Bldg., 1314 Texas Ave., Houston, Tex.; 310 Mutual Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.; 620 S. 5th St., Architects & Bldrs. Exhibit Bldg., Louisville, Ky.; 1433 Oliver Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.; 7 North 6th St., Richmond, Va.

AMERICAN CYANAMID & CHEMICAL CORP., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 301 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; Paul Haddock, Sou. Mgr.

AMERICAN ENKA CORP., 271 Church St., New York City. Sou. Rep., R. J. Mebane, Asheville, N. C.

AMERICAN MOISTENING CO., Providence, R. I. Southern plant, Charlotte, N. C.

AMERICAN PAPER TUBE CO., Woonsocket, R. I. Sou. Rep., Ernest F. Culbreath, P. O. Box 11, Charlotte, N. C.

ARMSTRONG CORK PRODUCTS CO. (Textile Division), Lancaster, Pa. Sou. Office, 33 Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C. T. L. Hill.

ARNOLD, HOFFMAN & CO., Inc., Providence, R. I. Frank W. Johnson, Sou. Mgr., Box 1268, Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps., Robert E. Buck, Box 904, Greenville, S. C.; Harold T. Buck, 1615 12th St., Columbus, Ga.; W. Chester Cobb, Hotel Russell Erskine, Huntsville, Ala.

ASHWORTH BROS., Inc., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Offices, 44-A Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C.; 215 Central Ave., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.; Texas Rep., Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Tex.

ATLANTA HARNESS & REED MFG. CO., Atlanta, Ga. G. P. Carmichael, Atlanta Office; Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi Rep., Barney R. Cole, Atlanta Office; North Carolina and South Carolina Rep., Dave Jones, Greenville, S. C.

BAHNSON CO., THE, Winston-Salem, N. C. North and South Carolina Rep., S. C. Stimson, Winston-Salem, N. C. Sou. Rep., I. L. Brown, 886 Drewry St., N.E., Atlanta, Ga. Northern Rep., F. S. Frambach, 703 Embree Crescent, Westfield, N. J. Western Rep., D. D. Smith, 906 W. Lovell St., Kalamazoo, Mich.

BANCROFT BELTING CO., Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep., Ernest F. Culbreath, P. O. Box 11, Charlotte, N. C.

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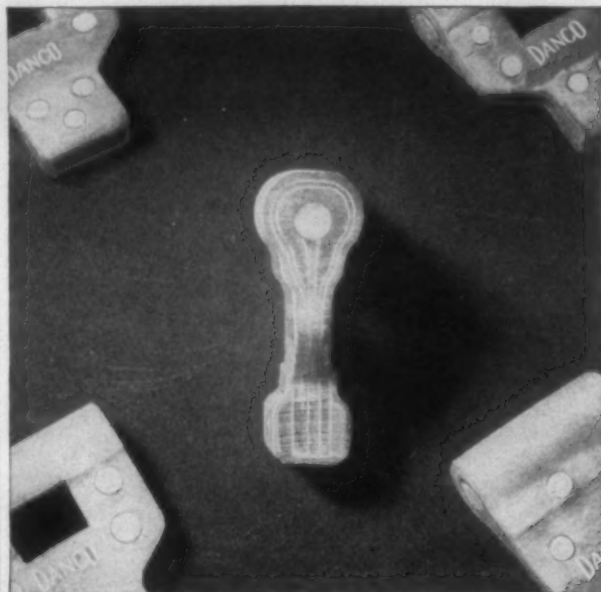
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